THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870. NO. 33

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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## ...perior Court, New Hanover County.

James P. Moore, plaintiff,
*against*
Marshal Morgan, et. al., defendant.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*...the Sheriff of New Hanover County—Greeting:*

...OU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to sum... mon Marshal Morgan to appear at the next ...m of said Court, to be hold at the Court House ...Wilmington, on the eighth Monday after the ...rth Monday in August, 1870, to answer the ...plaint of the said Plaintiff. If the Defen... ...t shall fail to appear at that time, the Plain... will take judgment for twenty-six hundred ...eighty dollars, with interest from the 18th ...of October, A. D., 1860, together with the ...ts of this action.

...f this summons make due return to the Clerk ...aid Court for the County of New Hanover. ...iven under my hand and seal of sa'd Court, ...8th day of September, 1870.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk of said Court.

...L. RHOALES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
...pt 16 32-6tch

BAKER'S HARMONY AND THOROUGH BASS.

...very species of concord and discord is treat... in detail, simplified and made plain, with ...prehensive and natural explanation in keep... with the breath of the subject.

...is the Book for the Student and the Musician ...ether for Instrumental, Vocal, Orchestral or ...d Music.

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...rice in Cloth, $2. Sent post-paid to any ad... ...ss on receipt of retail price.

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...pt 16 32-2t

FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL

...buy Shoes with Silver or Copper Tips, which ...save the buyer the price of a new pair of ...s. Compared with ragged toes and dirty ...dings, they are beautiful, to say the least. ...ents, try it.

...p 9 31-3mch

...ASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

...N, R. E. LEE.....President.

...HE next session will begin Sept. 15th and ...end June 22d. ...xpenses $325 to $375. For particulars apply ...ho CLERK OF FACULTY, Lexington, Va. ...ly 244 $10w

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

*...a Probate Court, August 25th,* 1870.

...mon F. Murphy, Administrator ...b. n. of William Keith, de ...ased, Plaintiff,
*Against*
...abeth Larkins, David Jones ...d wife Margaret Ann Jones, ...d others, heirs at law of said ...deceased, Defendants.

Petition for sale of Real Estate for assets.

...APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF ...the Court by the affidavit of the Plaintiff that ...Defendants, Elizabeth Larkins and David ...s and wife, Margaret Ann Jones, are non... ...dents of the State of North Carolina. It is ...fore ordered that publication be made in ...WEEKLY JOURNAL, published in the city of ...mington, for six weeks, notifying the said ...endants to appear before me, J. C. Mann, ...ge of Probate of said Court, at his office in ...Court House in said city, at 10 o'clock a. m. ...the 15th day of October next, to answer, plead ...mur to the said Petition, or judgment *pro ...fesso* will be entered in this cause as to ...m and a decree of sale granted according to ...prayer of the Plaintiff's Petition.

...Witness, J. C. Mann, Judge, &c. Date above. ...avis and Murphy Plaintiff's Attorneys. J. C. MANN, Judge of Probate. ...ar 26 29-1aw6w

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT—DUPLIN COUNTY.

...b Lane and wife, Chelly Ann ...ane, M. P. Martin and wife, E. ...M. Martin, by their Attorney, ...oel Loftin.

Order for Service by Publication.

*Against*
...orge W. Bryan, Mary E. Dick... ...on, Mary M. Simmons, Osco ...Bryan, Lula Bryan, Mada Bryan, ...inecy Bryan and Charley Bryan.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiffs—

I. That the defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendants.

III. That said defendants are not residents of this State, but have an interest in property therein.

IV. That the places of residence of the said defendants are unknown to the said plaintiffs.

*It is ordered:*

I. That service of the Summons be made by publication in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL once a week for six weeks successively, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 5th September, 1870.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk S. Court Duplin County.
...ept 16 32-6t-ch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

...BEING a private instructor for married per... ...sons or those about to be married, both ...sexes and female, in everything concerning the ...physiology and relations of our sexual system, ...and the production and prevention of offspring, ...including all the new discoveries never before ...given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, ...M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting ...work. It is written in plain language for the ...general reader, and is illustrated with numerous ...engravings. All young married people, or those ...contemplating marriage, and having the least ...impediment to married life, should read this ...book. It discloses secrets that every one should ...be acquainted with; still it is a book that must ...be locked up and not lie about the house. It will ...be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, ...above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No ...matter what may be your disease, before you ...place yourself under the care of any of the no... ...torious QUACKS—native and foreign—who ad... ...vertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. ...Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be ...the means of saving you many a dollar, your ...health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the ...diseases described in his publications, at his ...office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

Peace prevails in North Carolina. The Governor has officially proclaimed a Conservative victory, is about to disband his ragamuffin troops, and subsides generally from an armed ruffian into a mere partisan pamphleteer. These are happy changes, and pleasantly prefigure the good time coming, and now not far off, when Radical rulers shall cease to bear rule in the South any more. Six weeks ago, when Republican ascendancy was as yet unbroken, North Carolina was one scene of brutal violence, a reproach to the civilization of the age, and a disgrace to the country. To-day that ascendancy is over, and North Carolina is as quiet as New York. The difference is the same as that between Tennessee under Brownlow and under Senter.

New York *World.*

Forty thousand thalers down, which is $6,000 English money, have been paid in Prussia as a premium for the invention of a new sort of sausage. It seems that the inventor, Gruneber, just as Von Moltke commenced his feat of throwing three hundred thousand soldiers on the frontier in fourteen days, submitted for the inspection of the high military authorities a strange looking, thick and peculiarly hard sausage, measuring little more in length than its diameter. On being, not without force, cut through, it was found to be in fact an extremely solidified portable pea soup, containing a plentiful admixture of ...cut in cubes like dice, and an explanation went to Berlin was given to the effect ...that ... or urbenwurst, ... prepared as W. Woodfin, Esq.,) w... climate,

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

### Miles of Corpses—Gravelotte After the Battle—Acres of Dead and Dying—The Slain of Both Armies Piled in Bloody Heaps—A Scene of Horror Described by Murat Halstead.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 20.

There were, for instance, four or five thousand dead men in sight. Here, there, everywhere, the poor fellows had been tumbled over. We came upon a Frenchman whose head had been knocked off by a cannon shot. There remained of it two scraps of skin, each as large as your hand, and on one was his moustache and the end of his nose, and on the other a patch of the hair of his head. Another had been struck in the centre of his body and almost cut in two. The shoulders and head were left, the hairy knapsack and red cap still clinging to them, and below the bloody mass his coarse shoes and white gaiters were visible; his face was in the dust. Another French soldier had been

DISEMBOWELED

by a fragment of shell, and the fatal missile had torn open his pantoloons pocket, showing a large piece of hard bread and a bit of meat. A tall Prussian, dead, was at full length on his back, his helmet hiding his swolen face—the eagle that adorned it with the legend "For King and Fatherland," and the buckle of his hilt showing in conspicuous letters, "God with us." On the north side of the road was a slender little French soldier lying on his face, his gun in his hand. He had been killed as he was making ready to fire, and had crouched in the collapse of death like a pitiful little animal. A triangular rent in the band of his red cap showed that he had been shot through the head.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

At his side was a large man, through whose naked head a ghastly furrow had been ploughed, and from it the torn brain issued. His chassepot was clutched in his stiff hands. In the same neighborhood was a French Colonel, not disfigured at all by his death wound. I think he had not met his death instantly, but had been struck in the thigh, and died from loss of blood. He had, it seemed, attempted to do something to staunch the flow of blood, and finding it in vain had composed himself for death.

A NEAT CORPSE.

He was as neat a corpse as you ever saw. His spurs were still on his heels; his kepi on his head; his hands by his side. His clothes had been opened about his breast by some one in search of valuables, I suppose; and there were articles scattered about, showing that he had been careful in camp to be neat. Among them were a tooth-brush and a box of tooth-powder. The dust from the Paris road had powdered him. His features were not swollen or distorted, but clear and colorless, and his friends would have recognized him quickly as in life.

BLACK AND SWOLLEN.

How it happened that in the same ... of dead some were hideously affected by the sun, black and monstrous, with details of horror in their appearance that I must not mention, while others were pale and waxen, every facial outline delicately preserved, I do not understand.

THE DEAD HORSES.

Some of the most terrible of the pictures of death were among the fallen horses. There were expressions of unutterable fear and suffering in their dead faces. The wild eyes, the expanded nostrils, the open lips displaying the full length of the teeth. In some of the faces of these noble animals every hair seemed to tell a tale of terror. The attitudes of the horses in death were as various and fascinating in their interest as those of the men. Oh, for an artist to have made a study of them! Here is a grand bay horse shot through by an unexploded shell, his left shoulder crushed and a hole in his flank half as large as the head of a flour barrel. Stricken down with his legs under him and his chin in the dirt, there was in his

STARING EYES AND STARTLING GRIN,

the suggestion of a horrible shriek. Here was another, shot through the head and prone on his side. In his struggles he had torn the clover sod with his feet, and the bloody froth blown from his nostrils spoke of the desperate agony of his dying breath. A beautiful young mare, in whose satin skin, and handsome limbs, and graceful head, tipped with dainty airs, any horse fancier would have detected the marks of gentle blood, had clasped her legs, as if they were human arms, against her body, which had been shot through. Many were on their backs, their legs extended. So numerous were they that, glancing over the field, horses' legs could be seen sticking up on all sides, making a display that would have been grotesque if it had not been hideous.

A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

In the Gravelotte letter I referred to the seven horses and forty men dead in a group. There was a chance for a photographer. If the photographers of Europe had half the enterprise they have in America some of them would have been on the spot, however extreme the trouble of getting there. That slaughtered heap contained soldiers of both armies, and not a rag should have been changed or shifted for the purpose of the artist. It was in its dreadful picturesqueness complete.—The open caisson, the horses at the wheels

DEATH-SMITTEN BY THE SAME STROKE,

the red breeches of France and the blue coats of Prussia piled together, caps and helmets, knapsacks, swords and bayonets, muskets and sabres, the rammers for cleaning cannon, one of them broken, chassepots and needle-guns literally lying across each other, the ground pitted with shells, a dozen marks of them within a square rod, black holes where they had burst, indentations where they had bounced, deep abrasions where they struck and lay unexploded. I counted thirteen of these in a cluster, and so small was the space you could have concealed half of them under a wagon-cover.

HEAPS OF CORPSES.

The little town of Vionville was heaped with corpses. The garden walls were overthrown, the houses shivered with shots, and one that had been fired in the battle still burning. Every house had been a slaughter-house. The Prussians had removed nearly all their dead, but the French corpses were so thick that one could but think the battle had been for them at this point a massacre. Extending across the Paris road from Vionville southward was a line on which the French had stood, their faces toward Paris. How many miles of corpses there were here, in a row revealing the ground on which the French had made their last stand on the second day, I do not know, but I certainly saw two miles of them.

THE AWFUL STRUGGLE.

Traces of the ferocious energy with which the French had sought to hurl back the overbearing legions of Germany were still to be seen in their dead faces. A few had the look of meekness and resignation, as if death had not come before visions of peace; but the many had a fixed fierceness quite tiger-like. It was remarkable that this wild animal aspect was not noticeable among the fallen Germans. Their attitudes in death seldom expressed intensity of action, while the French in very many instances had evidently received their mortal hurts when nerve and muscle was strained with the excitement of some furious endeavor.

A SHATTERED VILLAGE.

The village of Gravelotte was filled with the usual evidences of strife—broken walls, shattered roofs, trampled gardens, wounded men, bloody straw. A thunder storm came up, and we had the opportunity of contrasting the rattling peals of Heaven's artillery with the fresh remembrance of the sound of the guns of the French and Germans. I must give the celestial artillery credit for superiority in sharpness of reports, but the war guns had profound ugliness of sound, and a continuity and persistency much more impressive than occasional thunder claps.

THUNDER-STORM.

The rain fell heavily for a few moments, wet enough to make the first inch of the dust sticky and to load down leg-weary pedestrians with rapid accumulations of mud, which adhered to the feet like wet snow. The chapel of the village was a hospital filled with men too badly wounded for removal. The mangled French and Prussians were huddled together on the straw, and the weary surgeons were still at work with them. Some, whose wounds were dressed, lay tucked in their blankets with an air of comfortableness; the others were suffering intensely—their glassy stare, clenched teeth, and heavy breathing were evidence.

A PAINFUL SCENE.

A young Prussian, a tall and gentlemanly soldier, was near the door lying on his face, and a civilian, who seemed to have a special interest in the case, was, with trembling fingers, removing his clothing to look at the wound. He found on the white, round body of the young man, near the spine, a bright red spot, and looking no further, burst into tears.

THE WORK OF BURYING.

One of our English friends dismounted to give me a rest in riding, which was a most acceptable courtesy, and we presently passed a field where a large burial party were at work. They had dug a trench about seven feet in width, wasting a very few inches, and two or three feet in depth (liberal measurement), and had gathered the dead from the vicinity.

While some were digging, others were picking up the dead. The way they do that is, four men, using shovel-handles or muskets, as may be convenient, as hand-spikes, put them under the shoulders and knees of the corpse, and carry it to the side of the grave; then each corpse is lifted by two men, one at the head and the other at the heels, and placed in the trench, where, the face being covered by some article of clothing (cap or coat usually), the dirt is loosely shoveled on. Generally about one hundred men are laid away in this style in a row, though where the carnage has been extraordinary they make the graves to accommodate more.

### What the People are Taxed For.

Secretary Cox, of Washington, has succumbed to political pressure. Some time ago he was praised all over the country for the firm stand he took in refusing to allow the clerks in his department to be forced into the payment of assessments for political purposes. It was a step in the right direction and a good reform, but unfortunately he has not been able to hold out.—The demands for money, especially for the Pennsylvania campaign, have been too great, and to-day he agreed that the Pennsylvania Committee should be allowed to collect money from his clerks. He adds that subscriptions must be voluntary, but every clerk will understand that a failure to contribute will make him a marked man, and he will therefore feel compelled to contribute. These men are allowed high salaries, in order that they may be able to contribute a portion to keep the Radicals and themselves in power, while the people of the country are ground down to the earth with taxation for such purposes.

### The Treachery and Cruelty of the Turcos.

A young German soldier, who was called upon to join his regiment four days before the day fixed for his marriage, and who took part in the terrible battle of Woerth, has written a letter to Manchester, England, which contains the following:

The battle was won, and our regiment got orders to pursue the enemy. A regiment of turcos came in sight, but before being able to take them prisoners they put down their weapons, crying "pardon, pardon." We rode nearer and nearer, and were just about to surround them, myself in the first line, when they all took their guns and gave fire. One ball out of three killed a rider. I got two shots; one in my right shoulder and the other in the left leg. The murdering scene that followed is not to be described. No pardon was given any more; we rode down and killed with our swords whoever we could reach. Two hundred turcos out of eight hundred were killed in half and hour's time, and the ground was covered with dead and dying men. In fact, these blackguards do not deserve pardon. With my own eyes I have seen a turcos cut the ears and the tongue of a wounded Bavarian soldier. Although wounded myself, I still had power enough to kill that rascal.

### How Advertising Pays.

The New York Journal of Commerce says of one of the oldest banking houses in the country: "We are pleased to learn from its managers that they trace in their business the benefits of judicious advertising. Any one would suppose that such a bank, so long established and so widely known, might sell its bills and drafts and obtain collections enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition without a dollar of outlay for advertising. And so it might be said of Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., and other leading bankers, whose advertisements appear all the year in our columns. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., who are more extensively known than any other house on this continent, pay us annually more money for advertising their business than any of their would-be rivals. If a house is not well known it should become so by liberal advertising, and the better it becomes known and the larger its business, and the more independent it would seem to be, the better still does it pay to advertise it. Advertising is not only a means of success, but it is at once the evidence of it, and a guarantee of its continuance. Many noble houses date the decadence of their trade from the suspension of advertising.

The Baltimore Sun adds: "If this is true of such extensive and well established houses as those named—and that it is, no one can doubt—how much more forcibly does it apply to smaller financial, mercantile and other business enterprises, and particularly to those seeking to establish a trade."

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## WAR IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

*PRUSSIA WILL NOT NEGOTIATE WITH THE PRESENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT, BUT PROPOSES TO OCCUPY PARIS AND THEN DICTATE TERMS.*

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PARIS AND LYONS DESTROYED.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Sept 15.

Not having recognized the Republic, M. Thiers was not received at Downing street.

During an interview at the French Embassy, Granville in replying to M. Thiers' propositions, said: I do not see how England can interfere, but I think I may say that while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia, or can England positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make her.

Communication between Paris and Lyons had been destroyed at Montereau, 16 miles southeast of Melun, where a short skirmish occurred.

The firing was heard at Paris.

All bridges within reach have been destroyed by the French on the Lyons road.

Italian unity seems accomplished. The sympathy of the people appears to be almost entirely with the Italians.

The Papal garrison at Montalto, which captured an Italian division, should now be before if not in Rome.

Civita Vecchia has declared in favor of Italian unity.

The inhabitants of Bracciano displayed Italian flags upon the approach of the Italian troops. [Bracciano is 17 miles northwest of Rome.]

The Florence *Opinion* denies that that there are any diplomatic difficulties in way of the occupation of Rome.

The Bank of England has reduced interest to 3 per cent.

The News contains a letter from Berlin giving the views of the Prussian Government. Prussia will not negotiate with the present French Government.

Prussia proposes to occupy Paris. The Regency, the Senate and the Corps Legislatiff will then be reassembled. The restored government will name its commissioners to negotiate peace, when this treaty is signed Napoleon will be released and France left free to choose a government.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

The provisional government at Paris would have been accepted by Prussia had the Prussian exaction been accepted, embracing the cession of Alsace and Laraine and the dismantlement of the frontier forts. The provisional government refused to listen to any proposition surrendering French territory.

There is intense eagerness here to hear from Rome.

The blockade of Elbe has been raised and vessels now pass freely.

MADRID, Sept. 14.

Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to Paris, has been recalled, his offence being the recognition of the French Republic. This is a violation of the treaties whereby Spain is bound to await the action of other powers.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

The French troops who entered the Baden territory will remain there to operate on German soil. Reinforcements have been sent them.

Gen. Trochu's address to the Gardes Nationale says the result of his review was gratifying, and he feels assured that the defence of the city will be admirably maintained.

Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give France time to prepare for an irresistible defence.

Last night Parisians were awakened by a tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts.

Prussian dragoons have appeared before Nogent sur Marne, Calinas, Senlis, Crespigny, Volges, Mantinel, Pressy and Lindan, small towns to the Northeast and Southeast of Paris.

The National Guard is being organized throughout France.

Gen. Trochu, in an order to day, says that 70,000 men on the ramparts, by persevering efforts, may save Paris. He says the city is unapproachable if its defenders are properly armed.

The Counsellors of State have temporarily suspended their authority.

Foreign Diplomats are still in Paris.

The Prussians are still swarming around Nancy.

The Galois says it has reason to predict happy results from the pending peace negotiations.

The excitement was allayed by information that the troops were practising.

The shops are mostly closed, the masters and employees being occupied drilling.

Lord Lyons warns the English to leave the city while they may.

The Place de La Concorde is filled with cavalry and troops of the National Guard.

A Prussian was discovered firing with a rifle from a secluded place at a balloon.

A large number of Franc tireurs are camped at Montmartie.

The Prussians to-day are camped at Croix, Aux Bais, Gartous, and Glas au Fentaine, near the city.

The Uplans appeared at Nogent sur Seine, but retreated before people.

Many large Prussian siege guns are imbedded in mud in the Canal de la Marne, on the Rhine, the Germans having attempted to transport guns by this Canal.

The French let out the water, and it is said that it will delay the siege for a considerable time.

The forts at Lyons are completed. Troops are reaching there daily and all the guns are in position.

Large sums of money have been subscribed throughout France for defence, and large forces are organizing in every department.

Forty American volunteers passed Tours to-day for Paris.

Conscripts for the regular army are drilling daily.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A dispatch dated Cassel says that the Emperor spends his mornings making long excursions. His guard consists of one Prussian officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter and 31 men.

The Empress and Louis make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages are never used.

The Paris fashion journals have suspended.

Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Berlin.

The Pope has an explanatory letter from Victor Emanuel. It says that delay on Emanuel's part would lead to the proclamation of a republic in every Italian city, and, as his soldiers would not have fought against it, the result would have been fatal to Papacy. As it is, republicanism is so rampant that it may yet prove irrepressible

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, Sept. 16—9 P. M.

An engagement occurred this morning on the road from Melun to Brisconterobert, between the sharpshooters and Prussians, but the result is unknown. Many are wounded.

The Garde Mobiles are burning the hay and wheat stacks abandoned by the farmers, and clumps of trees on the plains.

The railroad employes are armed.

Immense quantities of grain and fodder have been taken from the railroad stations and stored in the center of the city.

Six hundred Prussians appeared in gunshot of the fort of Vannes, having crept under cover of the woods on the heights.

An advanced guard of the enemy had been signalled at Creteil, within gun-shot of Charonne, and four killometres from Charenton.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 17.

General Vinerey, who is at the head of the new Army, has commenced exterior operations. His maneuvres prevent the invasion of departments where the enemy can seize provisions.

Two corps are nearly ready for the West and Center Provinces.

The *Constitutionel* says that the Prussians will occupy Havre and Cherbourg and cut all communications with England.

Gallignani says, to stop the latest advance at Neuilly, Sur Marne on the North East and South at Cretal, the force of France Tieurers successfully attacked the Prussians near Guidues.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Prussians, at several points, are almost within cannon shot of the walls of Paris.

A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters. Several convoys of munitions of war and provisions were also captured.

The scarcity of printing paper is seriously felt. Gallignane's Messenger was recently reduced in size from this cause. It announces to-day its suspension in a few days.

The Prussians now occupy a small woods around Paris, which was too green to burn.

Cannonading and musketry firing has been kept up all day in the direction of Bourge.

Many Prussian spies were arrested in and around Paris yesterday.

The *Herald's* special says 80,000 workmen are under arms, with over 200,000 Gardes Mobile and National Guard, comprise a new army which is organizing in South France. 130,000 guns have been distributed during the last ten days.

The *Tribune's* special says Marshall Vaillant was arrested amid hostile demonstrations.

The Prussians are numerous near Villeneuve. Dammartin and Laplessors, with 3,000, occupy Villiers.

Catteret with 10,000 is at Nanteuil.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

A German apprentince at Wilhelma attempted to assassinate ... was arrested. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he declared the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Bavaria repudiates a desire to enter the North German Confederation.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent gives the substance of a recent conversation with Bismarck. The latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely, rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

Heavy fighting is going on at Rise, another small town on the Orleans R. R.

The Railroad to Laon has been abandoned to the Prussians. The grain, at various stations, was removed to the city before the Prussian occupation.

150 casks naptha have been picked up off the English coast. No particulars.

It is said that the Prussian siege train is still aground in the canal de La Marne.

Many of the old Parisian police force have been arrested, charged with implication in the Bonaparte plot. The nephew of the ex-Prefect of the Seine was arrested. It is believed that he is at the head of the conspiracy.

Turkey has mustered the reserves of her entire Empire.

The interest on the French Treasury bonds has been fixed at 5½ per cent.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has addressed a circular to the German people, urging the creation of a fund for the sick and wounded.

The *Economist* has a strong article in favor of peace. It says: The very object of the war was to sustain the principle of German unity, against the designs of France. That object is now attained, and all mankind should intervene to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall be hereafter fortified.

FLORENCE, Sept. 17.

The Italians are quietly, but rapidly, occupying the Pontificial territory. Gen. Kanseler, commander in chief of the Pontificial forces, has refused to surrender Rome.

MADRID, Sept. 17.

All but the ultra Catholic press are delighted at the end of the Pope's temporal power.

COLOGNE, Sept. 17.

The *Gazette*, of this city, to-day gives the following statistics of particulars: Now, before Strasbourg, there are 18 batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire, collectively, more than 70,000 shots into the city, daily. Thirty car loads of munitions of war, including 8,000 quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily. The *Gazette* shows the immense expense of besieging Paris, and says that five times the amount of the above resources must be exhausted.

ROME, Sept. 17.

The inhabitants of the city have received a flag of truce from General Codonna, in command of the Italian troops, who have arrived very close to the city. The truce was received by the people with great demonstrations of favor and they will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the Italians.

### From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.

The Democrats have nominated W. B. Anderson as Congressional candidate at large, and Chas. Ridgely State Treasurer.

Ignatius Donnelly will run for Congress in the St. Paul District of Minnesota, provided the Democrats make no nomination. Donnelly will run on the Free Trade platform.

The production of whisky in Kentucky this year is only about five-eighths of what it was last year.

Miss Clara Barton is ministering to the wants of the wounded French soldiers.

The receipts for the German Sanitary Festival at San Francisco for three nights have been $20,000.

Napoleon ruled France longer than any other monarch since 1773.

A Scranton church has been disciplining a deacon for saying "by thunder."

The signs of the times are unfavorable for the crowned heads in Europe.

## GEN. BEAUREGARD ON THE WAR.

### The Ex-Confederate Soldier Interviewed—Why the French Were Whipped—Fatal Errors in Attack—An Opinion of Napoleon and Trochu.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Alleghany Springs, Virginia, relates a conversation with General Beauregard about the war in Europe. Some of the General's views are of interest:

The question was asked: What is the matter with France? Consider her former military fame, that of the first waring nation in Europe—consider her patriotism, the devotion and readiness with which she went to the field, her noble, unsurpassed postponement of every political question, of every faction in her legislative body to win the safety of her country—even the "Impracticables" like Favre and Thiers shouting "resistance to the death!" Look at her ready and even excessive loans to the government; her public spirit risen to a height that disdains all compromises and hurries to offer all possible sacrifices. Then why her defeat, and her defeat continued and aggravated on every field? Why this succession of disasters? Is it not possible that there may have been treachery in the French camp, as when the Emperor is reported to have made the exclamation that "he was betrayed"—and indeed you noticed the last accounts, "the French soldiers in Belgium turned upon their officers and massacred them!"

CAUSE OF THE FRENCH FAILURE.

General Beauregard replied at length, and with a clearness and detail of conversation that I do not pretend to report but in the third and distant person. The hypotheses that had been mentioned, the suspicions of treachery or of gross incompetency thrown on particular French officers, were possible, but they were not necessary to answer the problem of the French defeat. After all, it might be found in slight causes. War—modern war—had got to be such an elaborate competition, one so close and exacting, that the least shade of superiority in any one respect might incline the balance. The French system of attack was a traditional one; the relied on momentum, dash. He referred to an article in the Pall Mall Gazette, which compared the military systems and practice on the field of France and Prussia. The latter had the advantage in the close and scrupulous calculation of everything calculated to give advantage to the single soldier acting as a combatant, and inspired with the idea that on his individual effort depended the fortune of the field. Here was a government that had studied the military efficiency of the man, almost exclusively, to the highest point. A government more exacting than Oriental despotism, but more intelligent than these. The whole society of Prussia, the supreme idea everywhere visible than the man belonged to the government. Form, severity, was the feature of their civilizatton; popular education was enforced; even its social industries were organized; in Prussia a man could not pursue a trade unless he had served an apprenticeship or performed certain public conditions. The idea of the great Frederick had been constantly cultivated since his time, to make a nation of soldiers; organization and discipline in every department of life; and to-day we see its results in the most perfectly trained armies—soldiers the most obedient yet enthusiastic, having that peculiar combination of steadiness with spirit that makes the best soldiers in the world—and that is the end, the culmination of all military education.

ATTACKING IN CLOSE COLUMN.

"Who"—and General Beauregard spoke with a suffused face—"could doubt the courage of the French soldier? The bravest people in the world may fall under the complications of science—the force of a single fact overlooked in the grand and elaborate competition of war." He had noticed, as far as anything could be discovered from the confused despatches of the newspapers, that the French had adhered to their favorite, traditional practice in the field, that of attacking in close column. On the other hand, the Prussians deployed their lines, seemed to have the constant idea of developing the largest front of fire, and all the newspapers had invariably remarked the slowness and deliberation of their fire. It was a circumstance noticed with curious unanimity by all the war correspondents. An article in the Virginian, under his hand, read: "The Prussians never attack in squares."

THE ARM OF PRECISION.

What the general designated as "the arm of precision" had changed the whole character of modern war, and he feared that the French had not sufficiently accommodated themselves to the important and radical innovation made in small arms.—Their favorite idea of attacking in close column and carrying the field with a rush was good in former circumstances; brilliant; supplied the two conditions of physical momentum and moral inspiration.—But the arm of precision had changed all that.

BEAUREGARD'S INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

"I had an interview," said Gen. Beauregard, "with the Emperor Napoleonin 1866." The fact, as known to this writer, and obtained by him, not from General Beauregard, but from a member of the press of Paris, is that General Beauregard visited the French capital in 1866; was received there—at the Grand Hotel—with an ovation that surprised his modesty, and was invited to a special interview with the Emperor, who, with characteristic and, indeed, noble desire to acquire information, asked our great Southern general pointedly what most remarkable and significant fact he had observed in the war out of which he had just come with world-wide and immortal reputation. General Beauregard replied with a dissertation on the use of the small-arm. He gave the Emperor a manual illustration of the subject, repeating his remarkable conviction of the change which the arm of precision had made in the art of war. That arm had made calculation the virtue of the modern soldier. Formerly, with the old smoothe-bore musket, the soldier fired in the air; his enemy was only a mass in front of him; now, with the chassepot and needle-gun, where a man could kill at 2,200 yards, he fired upon an individual enemy; he could select him. It had become an exact mechanical tax for the soldier to kill his enemy. He (General B.) had one advice which he constantly gave to his soldiers on every occasion; it was his dogma, his constant remark whenever he had the opportunity to speak to the private soldier: "fire low and fire slow."

The common fault of the soldier in the use of musketry was throwing the eye on the sight at the extremity of his weapon; thus instinctively, unconsciously—it being below the level of the eye—to raise it too high; and the deflection of a hair's breadth in any of the modern arms of long range made all the difference in the world. The obvious remedy was the double sight near the breech to correct this instinctive elevation of the piece. But, above all, deliberate firing had been his point of instruction. Modern war was becoming an affair of death-dealing machinery; it abolished much of the romance and chival of arms; but after all the speaker came back to the leading idea, that the close competitions of modern war were to be decided by mechanical differences, these sometimes of the slightest description; and that a single defect in the French military system might supply all the explanation that public curiosity has needed fo their series of defeats.

PRUSSIA A GENEROUS ENEMY.

In the conclusion of the conversation General Beauregard remarked that he thought Prussia would prove a generous enemy, and would not exact humiliations. He spoke with great feeling of the unworthy frenzy of the French people towards the unhappy Emperor—even climbing five story houses to tear down the arms and insigna of his empire! Napoleon had given France not only prestige but a development and prosperity the most undoubted. He could testify, visiting France in 1866, that there was not a happier people in Europe; "even happier than the romantic peasantry of England."

TROCHU.

"General, what do you think of Trochu, Governor of Paris? The attention of the whole world has been suddenly drawn upon a man of whom I never heard of before."

General Beauregard—Well, sir, he may be "the coming man." I know his record well; he is one of the most thorough soldiers in France—a man who adopted that deliberate, characteristic choice of the thorough soldier to serve up through all the subordinate grades of the French army. Kemarkable of him, he made himself unpopular in the French army for his freedom and independence in pointing out what he thought the defects of its system. The French, nice and exacting in every other affair of life, pride themselves on not giving attention to military details. General Trochu has had the boldness to criticise repeatedly that affected magnanimity that neglects details, and that has often lost the great opportunities of history. He is the reputed author of the remarkable military views I just showed you in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Curiously enough, France has not been fortunate in her recent military traditions. They are those of Algeria, China, Mexico; in every instance (excepting Solferino) that of an inferior and despised enemy easily conquered by that system of attack in which the quality of the soldier is *elan*, dash, a sudden outburst of energy, the value of position, and the virtue of a perfect self-possession.

## THE MAINE ELECTION.

### Splendid Democratic Gains—Progress of the Political Revolution—Radical Majority less than 5,000—Democrats Hold the Balance of Power in the Legislature.

[From the Portland Argus of Tuesday.]

Democrats of Maine, we salute you with pride and with satisfaction! You accomplished a noble work at the polls yesterday. Without the prestige of victory, without organization, and without money, you met the dominant party flushed with the pride of long continued success, fortified with unstinted means, and armed with thousands of offices, and succeeded in not only maintaining your ground, but in driving the enemy back with great loss.—The Republican majority of over twenty-seven thousand, which that party had in 1866 has been steadily whittled down until, according to our figures, it will now be less than five thousand—a gain of more than eleven thousand the present year.—At this rate, one more trial and the State will not only be redeemed, but show a handsome footing upon the right side.

In 1869 the united Republican vote gave them some 12,000 majority over the Democrats. The most sanguine Republicans claim only some 6,000 majority as the result of yesterday, and we concede them less than 5,000, and we have certainly made a Democratic gain of over 10,000 votes in the State. We also gain one county, probably (Lincoln), and numerous Representatives to the Legislature. Mr. Lynch is elected to Congress in this district by abont 1,000 majority, though he claims to have 1,500; his loss from 1868 will be about 1,200.

With the meagre Representative returns at hand it would be unwise to venture any opinion upon the strength of Chamberlain or Morrill for the United States Senatorship, but it looks that the Democrats will hold the balance of power if the contest is carried beyond the caucus. Bangor did nobly, not only overcoming the great Radical majority there, but giving General Roberts a majority of over six hundred and electing three Democratic Representatives. Lewiston, Auburn and Biddeford also make a fine exhibit, and Portland elects two Democratic Representatives.

### A United Germany.

The Tribune says: After all, the notable fact of the war is not that each side is enthusiastic, or that splendid armaments are used, or that all Europe seems verging upon t he struggle. The notable fact is that King William, at the Prussian headquarters, commands the army of United Germany. The dream of German philosophers and statesmen for a century has been accomplished by the rude stroke of Benedetti's diplomacy in an hour. The soldiers of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and the petty German States, that a year ago would almost as soon have thought of fighting unde the French tri-color as beneath the Prussian eagles, now accept the orders of the Crown Prince as if they were already a part of the Prussian nationality. The battles to be fought may be lost or won by Prussia, but the grand issue of the war is already won. German unity, from the day that the troops of the smaller German governments were turned over to King William, was an accomplished fact.

### A Good Point.

The Chicago Times makes a telling point when it says: While Grant has been receiving houses and lots, horses, wines, cigars, etc., as gifts; and while Mrs. Lincoln has been scrambling for a pension which Congress has at last conferred upon her, General Lee has promptly refused an annuity of $3,000 which the trustees of Washington College wish to settle upon his wife. Education in moral decency and self-respect has

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.


### The Colored People.

Deception is and has been the means used by Southern Radicals to control the negro vote. As the eyes of the colored people have been opened to one species of deception another has been resorted to. These people, through ignorance and prejudice, have been easy victims to the arts and malice of their white leaders. "Forty acres and a mule" served their purposes for a long time, but this promise has been so often made and as often renewed at maturity, that even the most credulous began to doubt and become worn out with hopes deferred.

The result of the North Carolina election gave a new impetus to white Radicals in the other Southern States in the same proportion in which it furnished a cause of alarm. They saw that there was danger of their power passing away. In South Carolina, where an election was pending, it was assiduously reported throughout the State that since the Conservative victory in North Carolina the colored people of this State were compelled to carry passes for their protection; that they were whipped at the public whipping-post; that they were excluded from public schools, and that the whites ignored the rights of the colored people under the Constitution. This became so currently reported and so strenuously denied that two intelligent colored men were credited with letters to gentlemen in this State that the truth or falsity of these reports might be ascertained and published. We give elsewhere the result of their visit and investigations.

We publish this report not for the facts elicited by it, for our colored people know that each and every one of the charges are basely false, but to show them to what malicious means the white Radicals of our neighboring State are resorting to deceive and mislead the colored voters. There has been no meeting of Conservatives before or since the election in this State which has not distinctly announced that there has not been and that there is no purpose or wish to interfere with the rights of the colored citizen. Every speaker before and since the election has so declared, and every man elected to office has so publicly pledged himself. *Every right guaranteed to the colored man by the law will be faithfully recognized by the Conservatives, and every right of person and property which justice and humanity demand will be cheerfully granted. Their personal freedom, their political privileges, their education, their moral and social well-being, are sacred charges upon the whites of the State, and will be honestly and zealously guarded.*

The whites of North Carolina won their victory over corruption, lawlessness and [illegible] before under no obligations to them, except such only as justice and right demand. Their interests will be as cheerfully attended to as if they had not banded themselves against the good citizens of the State for the purpose of placing their lives in the power of an irresponsible and blood-thirsty tyrant, and their property at the mercy of a band of thieves. Legislation will in the future be for the welfare of the State and all its people, and the laws will be interpreted and executed in the cause of peace and justice.

But we believe the time has now passed when the colored people of North Carolina can be blindly led against the whites. Conservative administration will undeceive them as to their interests and duties. Even in New Hanover we expect to see before another election the more virtuous, intelligent and industrious blacks, aiding the more virtuous, intelligent and industrious whites to promote the prosperity and glory of North Caroline. United in interest, they will unite in action for the common welfare of both races.

### The Situation in Europe.

The expectations of all the world, except those who were initiated into the secrets of the Prussian Cabinet, have been completely contradicted and confounded by the events of the last two months.—Every one expected France to take the offensive and to carry the war into the German territory. Every one believed her army to be in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, not only as to numbers but as to all those administrative departments without which the most splendid army becomes paralyzed and useless.—Every one supposed that the French Generals, trained in a school of constant warfare in Africa and elsewhere, would exhibit the highest perfection of military science, and that their practical experience in the field would give them an immense advantage over the theoretical strategists of Berlin.

The result has been just the reverse of all these anticipations. France, thrown upon a painful defensive, has seen her armies driven back and rolled up from the start, until after the most disastrous capitulation on record, she stands at bay in her capital and along the lines of the Seine and the Loire. Her army, although as gallant as ever the Old Guard of the first Napoleon, seems to have been an ill-fitting, ill-working, disjointed machine, deficient in numbers, badly supplied and badly distributed; her reserves completely unready, her administrative departments eaten up, and rotten by corruption and peculation, and, to cap the climax, her commanders, educated in a school of partisan warfare against a barbarous enemy, seem to have allowed all the precautions of regular armies to fall into complete disuse. The French, whose regulations for outpost duty, pickets, videttes and grandguards have been the field manual of all the world, seem in this war to have neglected the most ordinary precautions for guarding themselves against surprise, and have therefore undergone some inexcusable reverses.

In a war like this, in which everything has gone by contraries, we may expect a continuation of the same unexpected events. It has become the general opinion that Paris would not stand a siege on account of many demoralizing causes, and we have been ourselves inclined to share this opinion. But a change seems to have come over the spirit of the French and the Parisian people, and a terrible earnestness seems to have been awakened among them. The expulsion from Paris of many of the dangerous, the disaffected and the useless will facilitate greatly the defence. The perfect tranquility, seriousness and determination of the population are attested from every source; and the immense sacrifices already made in the devastation of the most beautiful region on earth are an earnest of still greater sacrifices to be made, if necessary, to save the country from dismemberment and dishonor. The world presents nowhere within the same compass, such a combination of natural and artificial beauties as was to be found in the parks, the woods, the palaces of St. Cloud, Versailles, St. Germain, Meudon, Boulogne, Sceaux, Neuilly, Belleville, Vincennes. Fairy like landscape gardens, adorned with artificial lakes and cascades, beautified by architecture and statuary in their most bewitching forms, made the environs of Paris the wonder of the world. Now, all is destroyed, abandoned to the axe and the torch, which have spared nothing, not even the smallest clumps of trees, within range of the guns of the fortifications.

Four hundred thousand men under Trochu, seemingly animated by the best spirit, will defend the city, while immense armies are forming behind the Loire, at Lyons and in the West; and Bazaine unconquered, still stands defiantly near Metz. Prussia has thrown her best reserves into the conflict, and France is barely beginning the strife in earnest. Let Paris resist but twenty days, and the maxim of Napoleon the First will be verified: "Victory belongs to him who holds the last reserves."

We have said it before: no nation as powerful as France, as densely populated, as rich in all the elements of defence, can be conquered by anything short of a coalition of all Europe, provided the popular heart can be fired and the popular spirit aroused. Every letter and every dispatch that has lately come over the cable proves that the French nation are awakening in their might and are resolved never to yield one foot of their soil. If this be so, Prussia will act wisely by agreeing to an honorable peace after the glorious and unparalleled success of her arms.

### Let the Work Stop.

The Raleigh *Standard*, in the same issue in which it announces its suspension under the head "LET THE WORK GO ON," among other things, says:

"The military movement by Gov. Holden has been misrepresented and malignant. The Governor has been severely censured and abused; many of his friends have manifested painful coolness and distrust. Candor on the part of his enemies is not to be expected, but friends should be cautious and reserved in expressing dissatisfaction. From this standpoint it argues in favor of the good accomplished by the military movements of Governor Holden, and demands that it should be continued.

A power mightier than the Governor, with his array of drunken and partisan judges and his armed soldiers, has ordered that his vindictive and bloody work shall cease. The people have declared that there shall be no further arrests except by the civil authorities, and that dungeons shall only be opened to receive legally convicted criminals. Governor Holden may fume and fret that he has not the power to arrest and imprison all his political opponents, but it only displays the impotence of his rage and hate. He cannot, he dare not, trifle with the rights and liberties of a people who have protested, at the ballot-box, in the face of his bayonets and in spite of dungeons, against his lawlessness and tyranny. They have ordered his military movements to cease and his troops to be disbanded, and they have been obeyed; they have opened the dungeons of his political prisoners and remanded them to their rights under the Constitution; they have upheld the majesty of the law, and shown to the world the example of a vindictive and lawless ruler, forced to submit to the will of the people without resort to arms or violence.

How potent, indeed, is the will of the people when expressed under the requirements of the law. Men and measures must give way before the power of the ballot. Silently they fall into the boxes, but they are more powerful than the decrees of Kings.

"They fall like snow-flakes falling on the sod;
They express the will of the freeman,
As lightning does the will of God."

Let us advise Governor Holden to continue to heed the voice of the people. They were in earnest when they protested against his military movements. He must not again attempt to thrust innocent men in jail; he must not again set the laws at defiance. If there are criminals at large, whether Conservatives or Radicals, Loyal Leagues or Ku-Klux, they should be arrested, but upon evidence of their guilt and by the legally constituted officers, Governor Holden was not destined to play the part of a military satrap, and his late miserable failure should serve as a warning against a repetition of the attempt. A second effort might result even more disgracefully and disastrously. Again, we say, in the language of the freemen of North Carolina, "Let the Work Stop."

### The Old and New.

It is strange how the same circumstance differently affects different persons, even though they desire to turn it to the same account. The Radical defeat in North Carolina has most seriously alarmed the white leaders of the party, especially those who have sacrificed character and an honorable record for the paltry and uncertain emoluments which their apostacy have purchased. They care not for the poor negroes they have deceived, but they fear the loss of power and office. Enlisted under the banners of corruption and proscription, they have not the moral courage to face all the consequences of defeat.

These leaders are making the most strenuous efforts to band together the colored people, by a renewal of their old League obligations, by frightening them into the belief that their political privileges—nay, even that their personal liberties—are in danger. These deceptions cannot continue, and the blacks will yet turn against their deceivers. In this plan of operations there is no division. When the prejudices of the ignorant are to be fed it requires but a shallow subterfuge to succeed.

But the whites must be divided. Their prejudices must be aroused. But how is it to be done? Old party sympathies must be renewed. Issues, buried in the same grave with the "Lost Cause," and sealed with the blood of our soldier-dead, are ruthlessly dug up by impious hands and thrust upon our people with their funereal garments clinging to them. With unsightly ghosts of revered principles, whose vitality departed with the causes which gave them birth and growth and strength, these political hyenas hope to kindle the slumbering prejudices of our people. They desire to divide us with *shadows* that they may appropriate the *substance*.

But these men differ as to the means, each touching the cord which, in their judgment, will best attune to the purpose in view. A paper here, and a speaker there, appeals to old Democrats. They are advised that the Conservative party is used only in the interests of the old Whigs; none but old Whigs are promoted—no Democrat can be elected to office. Men prominent in the old Democratic party are urged to unite with them; they have forty pieces of silver ready for every old Democrat who will betray his present political associates, and they paid right royally, too, so long as they had control of the offices, as Holden, Rodman, Settle, Dick, Moore, Cantwell and others, can testify.

Then, a paper there and a speaker here, urge upon the old Whigs to abandon an organization which is used only to carry the Democrats into power. No old Line Whigs can find promotion in the Conservative party, and so long as they remain therein they will continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Who would have supposed that after the recent election in this State, when the Attorney-General and every Conservative candidate elect to Congress was formerly an old line Whig, any one could be found silly enough in noticing the comments of a paper upon the unauthorized, but harmless, political designation of the members elect to the Legislature by another paper to find cause for congratulation in the approaching dissensions of the Conservatives, because the "Whigs have lent themselves for a season as beasts of burden to carry the Democrats into power." Yet men so write and expect their nonsense to deceive intelligent citizens.

The mistake these Radical leaders fall into is in supposing that there are any considerable number of people in North Carolina who feel more attachment for the [illegible] However much our people may have differed in years gone by, they are firmly united in their desire and intention to defeat the corruption, venality and ignorance which has brought their State unto the very verge of ruin. Until this great object is attained they will not be led off by any illusions, however facinating, or halt at any point short of the goal for which they strive. It is natural that men should reverence the sympathies and principles of the past, but they love North Carolina more. For her sake they have buried all dissensions and have placed the seal of forgetfulness upon the tomb.

ROCKY POINT ACADEMY.—We invite attention to the advertisement in this paper of this most excellent institution of learning. Located in a community noted for intelligence and material progress, we know of no high School or Academy in Eastern North Carolina more attractive to those parents and guardians who wish to secure the best possible good to their children and wards. The expenses, it will be seen, have been reduced.

Mr. Black, the Principal, is too favorably known as a teacher of rare accomplishments and skill, to need any commendation at our hands. It is as a growing man in other respects, and as one of our most useful and prominent fellow-citizens, that he is possessed of that unflinching devotion to honesty, right and duty, which has secured him the general confidence of all parties and colors. Popular, and even beloved to a great degree in his immediate neighborhood, for his high virtues and sterling traits, we believe that his deep devotion to the cause of popular education in this county and State, will, in conjunction with his very fine abilities, place him as a prominent leader in the great work of public instruction in North Carolina.

THOMAS I. CORBETT.—We are pleased to learn on enquiry, that the case of this gentleman, mail carrier between Rocky Point and Black River in this county, and whose injuries, received at the former place, were recently reported in this paper, is progressing favorably. There were some inaccuracies in our report of this accident. Both legs were severely fractured a few inches above the knee, but not to the extent of bringing up the question of amputation. In addition, there was complicated the more serious trouble of injury by shock to the bowels and other internal organs. He was not taken home at Black River from the residence of Mr. A. R. Black near Rocky Point depot the day after the injuries, as reported, but was taken to the neighboring house of Mr. Hogan Lee, where he placed himself under the surgical and medical treatment of Dr. Satchwell, who continues to attend him. He was injured by the fright and running away in a sulky of an unruly horse, becoming tangled up in the wheels and thrown with violence against a large tree. His many friends will be gratified to know that he is doing well at Mr. Lee's and receives the kind attention of relatives and good neighbors.

**A rattlesnake with 32 rattles and a button, or 32 buttons and a rattle, we forget which, is the latest snake story here. It comes all the way from Bladen county.**

### North Carolina.

A former United States official, who has been in North Carolina since the commencement of the political campaign there, returned here today and reports that affairs have settled down to a very quiet and peaceful State. But two companies of Kirk's troops are in commission, and consequently nothing has been heard of recent outrages. Soon after the election there was a very general disposition in the defeated party to make an appeal to Congress to upset the election and reconstruct the State, and a self-constituted committee was sent to Washington and further North to confer with leading Republicans for that purpose. Time and the facts, however, have so far mollified them that the project has been very generally abandoned, and it is doubtful now if even a single Conservative Congressman elect will have his seat contested.

So writes the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*. There was never a more quiet and orderly election held in the United States than in North Carolina in August last. Except in Caswell and Alamance counties, which were occupied by Kirk's troops, there was a free election. In those counties the people were not permitted or were afraid to vote. The election in those counties will, of course, claim the attention of the Legislature.

So far as the State is concerned it has always been peaceful and quiet. All the disturbances which have occurred, and they have not been in proportion to those happening in the Northern States, owe their origin to the lawlessness of a few bands of organized deserters from the Federal and Confederate armies, mostly negroes, or from a well-grounded want of confidence in one or two Radical judges. When justice is meted out without regard to "race, color or previous condition," or to political opinions, then men will no longer band themselves together for protection against criminals who seem to have a judicial immunity from punishment.

There is not a more peaceful, law abiding and patriotic people in the Union than are the citizens of North Carolina.

### The Agricultural Fair.

*Messrs. Editors:* I notice, by the papers, that you of Wilmington are getting the Grounds ready for the coming Fair; but I have been somewhat *surprised* that the Executive Committee have offered no premium worthy of attention for stock.

We *want milk and rich butter*, as well as cotton, and there should be a premium offered for the *Best Bull or Heifer Calf under 3 years old.*

The premium should be at least $75 to $100, as it will cost the farmer a large part of this sum to exhibit his stock, particularly of the cow kind.

Apropos, as to expenses, will the different railroads transport free, or will they exact half price for all articles exhibited?

A STOCK RAISER.

We agree with our correspondent entirely. There is less attention to stock-raising in this section than to any other department of agriculture, if we may so term it. The officers of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association feel the importance of encouraging the importation and raising of stock. They have, however, in the infancy of their undertaking, been restricted by their means in the awards they have offered. The Association has had to struggle against poverty. Without aid, except from the liberal contributions of a portion of the citizens of Wilmington, it has already accomplished wonders. Within a very [illegible] premiums for all branches of industry will, we hope and believe, be sufficiently ample to attract the attention of our people. In the meantime we trust some of our enterprising citizens will offer special premiums for stock and other animals and articles, thus contributing to the importance of the Fair. We have already made two announcements of special premiums, and we expect to add to the list very soon.

We are not prepared to say yet what course the railroads will adopt in regard to the transportation of articles for the Fair. We do know that *very liberal* arrangements will be made. We hope in a few days to announce that all will be transported *free*.

### The Blowing up of the Fort of Vincennes.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday speaks of this event as follows: "What may be regarded as the first scene in the great war drama to be enacted around Paris is the reported blowing up by the French of the fort of Vincennes, one of the Eastern outlying fortifications erected for the defence of the city. The reason assigned is that the fort was regarded as untenable. We doubt, however, the correctness of the information."

The prominent New York dailies are deserving of all commendation for their enterprise, and for the varied information with which they furnish their readers. In this particular case, however, the *Herald* is at fault. The Castle, or "Chateau," of Vincennes, was never erected for the defence of Paris. It was commenced by Phillip Augustus in 1339, and was chiefly valuable as a relic of the castellated architecture of the Middle Ages. It was probably a donjon or keep of the same character as the Bastile destroyed in 1789. At the time of its construction it was more than four miles from the walls of old Paris. When the new fortifications were constructed it was not considered as forming a part of the line, and the fort of Nogent was constructed about a mile in advance of it.

Vincennes was a fine specimen of mediæval fortifications. In ancient times, when artillery was unknown, or in its infancy, the strongest fortifications were those whose thick and solid walls rose to such a height as to defy escalade. Surrounded by a moat crossed only by drawbridges, they could bid defiance to all the assaults of the warfare of that day. After the invention and improvement of artillery, the object of modern fortifications became entirely changed. Instead of raising the walls to a great height, they were sunk below the level of the earth rampart destined to protect the masonry from the beseiger's cannon. In a modern fort, these huge ramparts are the prominent and commanding features. All the buildings, magazines, &c., are hidden below their crests.

The Castle of Vincennes, with its crenellated towers rising nearly one hundred feet above the surrounding country, was a picturesque object embowered in the beautiful forest of that name. Many of the French kings resided there to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. During the last century Vincennes was used as a State prison. Conde, Mirabeau Diderot were confined there. It was in the moat of Vincennes that the hapless Due d'Enghien was executed, and a monument was afterward erected to his memory in the gothic chapel of the castle.

For many years past Vincennes was used only as an armory, and a school of practice for artillery. Its destruction is to be regretted as an archeological loss, as well as that of the lovely forest around it, but it was necessary to an effective defence. Like many other beautiful public and private edifices, parks and pleasure grounds, it has been destroyed to make way for the unimpeded sweep of the great guns on the fortifications.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—Antonine Rush, a Portuguese, died yesterday forenoon, in this city, from the effects of a kick from a horse, sometime during the previous night. It seems that Rush had been cohabiting for a week or so past with a party of colored people, at the place known as Kidder's Brick Yard, in the eastern extremity of the city, near the toll gate. They had been lately burning brick in the kiln, and deceased had been in the habit of taking his blanket with him and sleeping near the fire. On Thursday night he left the house, against the expostulations of some of the inmates, and went to the stable. In this stable was a very vicious horse, a notorious kicker. Yesterday morning, just before day, some of those in the house were awakened by hearing groanings outside, near the door. On going out they found Rush lying there, who, in answer to enquiries, stated that a horse had kicked him and broken his back. He was taken inside and laid on the floor, but no other replies could be gotten from him except that given above. After daylight Dr. Winants was sent for, but when he arrived there, at about 10 o'clock, Rush was dead. A *post mortem* examination was made yesterday by Dr. Winants, when it was ascertained that deceased had been injured on the right side, two of his ribs having been broken. One of these was found pressed against his liver, and this is said to have caused his death. A jury of inquest was empanelled, and the verdict given that deceased came to his death from being kicked by a horse.

Rush had been an inmate of this city for about two years. He was about 35 years of age, and without family. He leaves a brother, we learn, now residing in Fayetteville. Although of the same name, deceased must not be confounded with Antonie Rush, the milkman, who has for so long a time been favorably known to the people of this city. We do not know that the two are at all related.

### OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO., Sept. 19th, 1870.

*Dear Journal:*—On Saturday afternoon, September 17th, I mounted my horse and, with a friend, rode in the direction of the river, hoping to see the train from Wilmington pass over the new bridge. The weather was delightful for horseback exercises, the temperature as cool and bracing as October, the air redolent of the fresh [illegible] odor of ripening muscadines. Our road lay through a pretty farming country, right thickly settled; here and there cozy farm houses embowered in orchards, where reddening apples gleamed from out foliage yet green; pastures, whence a good wheat-harvest had been reaped in June, now browsed by thriving stock; corn fields stripped of fodder, with big ears standing out like ox horns, and green pea vines carpeting the ground in wild luxuriance. As we approached the Pee Dee, the face of the country changed from table-land to a series of steep, high, rocky hills. From the summit of one of these we saw the white spire of Rockingham church, and some of its more elevated residences, shining out brightly from the dark back ground of forest. These perpendicular hill sides were clothed with cotton, well cultivated, well-grown and splendidly bolled, as good, some of it, as is grown in the Mississippi bottoms.

Fascinated with the picturesque beauty of the valley-vistas and the hill-top views, we arrived, not at all tired, at the depot, near the banks of Pee Dee. Walking over the ties to the bridge, just finished, we saw a substantial looking structure, some seventeen hundred and fifty feet in length, and forty feet above the channel of the river, not by any means the fair feature in the landscape we had expected, having none of the airy wood work, nor white paint that beautifies the bridges over Cape Fear.

We had not waited long before the train from Rockingham came puffing up. Ourself and others got aboard, the whistle blew, the bell rang, and the train began, slowly, to cross the new bridge! There was a promiscuous crowd aboard, and the exclamations of *apprehension* and personal feeling were quite funny. One good woman called out, 'hold on to me, Sammie, if we is agwine, lets go together; another, 'you, Bill! quit looking out that winder, your head 'll git to swimmin, and you'll fall.'

The sun had broken from the thin curtain of clouds, and lighted up the picturesque, shallow river, murmuring in frequent cascades over a rocky channel, spotted with miniature emerald isles, the banks fringed with the vari-colored vesture of trees, just feeling the touch of Fall. The tressle, crossing the main channel, continued over an island and two elbows, making a right long bridge.

On the Anson side a considerable crowd were assembled, whom Captain Wooten offered to take over the river and back.—We found ourselves safe on the other side; the bridge *tested*, and not found wanting. Its completion marks an era in the history of the river-bounded counties, remedying the great draw-back to the comfort of travel from the other side, and making the highway to market, at last, easily accessible, and furnishing a proportionately great impetus to exportation and travel.

The projector and contractor, Mr. Harvey, still lies helpless and bed-ridden, from the injuries received in his terrible fall some months ago.

The railroad has put new life, spirit and enterprise into everything in this country. The farmers are raising more cotton, using more fertilizers and taking more newspapers, and altogether are far ahead of the forefathers who *trundled* tobacco hogsheads to Fayetteville. Their fair daughters in chignons and short dresses, flounces and frills, look a different race from their homespun-clad, hood-wearing, pipe-smoking, plain-talking mothers, and the old man, who used to spend his rainy days making plow-lines, hardly recognises *himself* in his offspring, the hopeful youth, who thinks no more of a trip to Wilmington, than his "pappy" used to of crossing the fence to see his nearest neighbor; nor as much of a hundred dollars as he was wont to do of one.

Respectfully, POTINACK.

From the Charleston News.

## How the Colored People Fare in North Carolina.

### THE RESULT OF AN IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

**To the Colored People of South Carolina.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In the canvass which is now going on in our State, between the Republicans and Reformers, or Democrats, truth is all-important, in order to enlightened action. So much has been said of late in regard to the purposes of the Reformers or Democrats, and so many statements were made as to the condition of the colored people in our sister State, North Carolina, since the late August elections and the success of the Democrats there, that a number of our colored and white friends in Newberry, South Carolina, induced us to visit North Carolina to ascertain the truth or falsity of these rumors.

Accordingly, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, we left Frog Level Station, Newberry county, having taken letters of introduction to several gentlemen in North Carolina, and arrived at Charlotte, North Carolina, on Wednesday night, the 7th instant. Here we met with a number of gentlemen, both white and colored, of both parties, who treated us with kindness and consideration, and offered us every facility to promote the object of our visit.

It had been alleged in Newberry that since the Conservatives had carried the election in North Carolina the colored people had been compelled to carry written passes for their protection; that they were now whipped at the public whipping post; that they were excluded from the public schools, and that the whites ignored the rights of the colored people under the Constitution, &c. From all sources, both white and colored, these rumors were flatly denied. The Conservatives assured us of their good will toward the colored people, and of their determination to protect them in all their rights. The Republicans admitted that the Conservatives had done nothing yet of which they could complain, but did not know what they would do when they got into power. They were not yet ready to go with them.

The following statement from Governor Z. B. Vance, to whom we carried a letter from Y. J. Pope, Esq., of Newberry, will explain itself:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 8, 1870.

*Y. J. Pope, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—Your letter introducing two colored men, Messrs. Winn and Davids, has been handed me by them. I have introduced them to many of our most intelligent citizens, white and black of both parties, and furnished them every means in my power to acquire correct information in regard to the state of affairs in North Carolina.

I have no hesitation in assuring you, as I have them, that the very best feeling prevails here between the races. During the heat of the recent campaign, having canvassed extensively myself and mingled thoroughly with the people, I give my word as a gentleman of honor that I have not heard from any man in the State a single whisper of a wish or thought of infringing on any right of the colored man. On the contrary, it is the settled policy not only of my party friends, but everybody here, to acquiesce in all that has been given, and to encourage him in every possible way in the great work of fitting himself for citizenship. Every day convinces us of his value as a laborer, and we sincerely hope to make him something more.

Reports of the Ku-Klux outrages from two or three counties have been greatly exaggerated for political purposes, and good men everywhere disapprove and will frown down such violence.

Truly yours, ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Hon. Hamilton C. James, the State senator elect from Mecklenburg County, Colonel Wm. Johnson, president of the Columbia, Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, very readily added to Gov. Vance's letter their testimony to the same effect.

On Thursday night, we left Charlotte for Raleigh, and arrived on Friday morning. We spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the beautiful city of Raleigh, and enjoyed much conversation with gentlemen of both parties. We exhibited Gov. Vance's letter to a number of gentlemen of high standing, all of whom very cheerfully indorsed it. Among them were ex-Governor Thomas Bragg, chairman of the State executive Conservative committee; Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr.; Hon. A. S. Merrimon; Col. E. Graham Haywood; Chas. Dewey, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank; Rev. Wm. E. Pell, late editor of the *Sentinel*; Hon. Wm. H. Battle, late Supreme Court judge; Chas. N. Busbee, Esq.; Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, president St. Augustine High School; Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq.; Colonel T. B. Venable, of Granville; George Little, Esq.; George H. Snow, Esq.

All persons, of all parties and colors, denied flatly the rumors which had been circulated in Newberry. We found but few Conservative colored men, but they were men of good character and reliable. They seemed to have entire confidence in the pledges of the Conservatives for the future.

We also conversed with Hon. James H. Harris, the late Republican candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District, also with Rev. J. W. Hood, assistant superintendent of public schools. These, with other Republicans, we found to be very intelligent colored men, and very decided Republicans. They admitted that the rumors in Newberry were false, but expressed much more confidence in the Republican than in the Conservative party. They denounced the Ku-Klux, &c. We found no Conservative to approve of Ku-Kluxism. Indeed, we were assured that the next Conservative Legislature will pass a stringent law forbidding all secret political societies of every name in the State, making it a high misdemeanor to be a member of one. Colored office-holders and office-seekers were found quite bitter against the Conservatives.

We called on General Hunt, commanding the United States forces in North Carolina, and found him very polite and considerate of the condition of the colored people. We were so well pleased with his conversation, that we addressed him a note, to which he promptly replied as follows:

HDQ'RS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, September 11, 1870.

*Messrs. Hosea Winn and Casey Davids:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me that you have been deputed by the colored people of Newberry, South Carolina, to ascertain the truth or falsity of certain rumors with regard to the treatment of colored people in this State since the election in August, and asking me to reply to certain questions which you propose.

To the questions I reply as follows:

Question 1. Is it true or false that, since the August election in this State, the colored people are compelled to carry passes about with them in order to their protection?

Answer. I have never heard of a colored person being compelled to carry such pass, nor do I believe that they have been compelled to do so.

Question 2. Is it true or false that colored people are now whipped at the whipping-post?

Answer. I have not heard of such a case, nor do I believe that one has occurred.

Question 3. Is it true or false that the rights of the colored people, as secured by law, are ignored in this State by the white people?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge and belief it is not true.

Question 4. Is it true or false that the public schools were closed against the colored people?

Answer. It is not true. Schools are not established over the whole State, but they are being established as rapidly as practicable. The only distinction between white and colored people is that there are separate schools for two colors; but the character of the schools is the same, and it is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed on the subject that there is no disposition to deprive in any manner colored children of the advantage of the public schools. On the contrary, the desire of both political parties is to give them equal advantages with the white children.

Question 5. Have you any reason to believe, from your intercourse with the people, that the whites or the Conservatives and Democrats have any purpose or design to attempt to interfere with or abridge any of the rights and privileges of the colored people now secured to them by the constitution and the laws?

Answer. I have not. From my intercourse with gentlemen of both political parties, I have been impressed with the conviction that it is both the desire and intention to respect the rights of the colored people, and to give them such further security for their rights as circumstances may show to be necessary.

I will add that I came to the State but a few days before the election; that, immediately after the result was known, a number of colored people applied to army officers for employment, which would enable them to leave the country with the troops, as they were afraid they would be ill-treated, and, perhaps, reduced to slavery again. I believe this fear has worn off, and those who were alarmed on the subject now feel safe.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major General and Colonel of the Fifth Artillery.

We were highly pleased with our trip. We called on Governor Holden, but could not see him. We regret to say that one of his officers (a Mr. Farris) treated us rudely, but we attributed it to his too free use of whiskey. With that exception, we were treated with the utmost kindness.

We have thus given you an outline of our trip. We are in possession of other facts and documents, but believe the foregoing is enough to satisfy all that the condition of the colored people of North Carolina has been grossly misrepresented in South Carolina.

Very respectfully,
HOSEA WINN, a Reformer.
CASEY DAVIDS, a Republican.
September 10, 1870.

### Terrible Murder in Franklin, N. H.

[From the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette, Sep. 8.]

A terrible murder was committed at Franklin, in this State, on Sunday morning last. Henry F. Gardner was killed in the house of Thomas McCornell by Elijah G. Stevens. Gardner was found in one of the lower rooms dead on the floor in a pool of blood. On the arrival of Deputy Sheriff Sanborn, McCornell and Stevens were both found in the room where the murder was committed. Stevens pointed to the dead body and exclaimed: "I have killed poor Henry, one of my best friends. There he lies, and here I am. Do what you please with me. I will go where you say." When asked how he killed Gardner he answered, "With a knife," and he added that he "had thrown the knife over the house." Stevens' face was badly pounded and blood, flowing from some of his wounds, had besmeared his face, and almost saturated his shirt front and vest. The murdered man lay on his right side, with five knife wounds in his body. Stevens was taken into custody by the Sheriff and his wounds were dressed.

From the Melbourne Argus, May 30.

### A Huge Tunnel—640 Feet Through Solid Rock.

When the Evelyn Tunnel Company, at Warrandyte, first announced their intention to cut a new course for the Yarra Yara, by which the river would be carried from one side of a hill in its course to another, and by this means leave three miles of its bed available for mining purposes, the project was considered by many either impracticable, or that, if capable of being done at all, the cost would be too great for the resources of the company.—The work was, however, tendered for at a price which did not trench heavily upon the capital of the company, and the contractor has all but completed his undertaking. A tunnel, 640 feet in length, 11 feet high and 18 feet wide, has been cut through the solid rock from bank to bank. There is a fall of eight feet from where the river will enter to where it will discharge.

An embankment has now to be constructed to turn the water into this new channel, and as soon as it is completed sluicing operations will be commenced.

### Kentucky Races.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.

The last of the fall races came off at Lexington to-day. The first race, Congress stake, four mile heats, the club to add $100, was easily won by Morgan Scout, beating Carrie Atherton two straight heats. Time, 7.32½, 7.43½—the best four mile race ever run in this country. The second race, for consolation purse for beaten horses, was won by Allie Hunt. Time, 1.47½, 1.51½, 1.51½.

### The Census of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

The population of Chicago is 348,709, a gain of 203,755 since 1860. The total population of sixty-eight counties, twenty in the northern district and forty-eight in the southern district of Illinois, is 1,742,272. Thirty-two counties are yet to hear from.

A Java grandee is coming to this country with his eighty-one children, and wants to secure board in some quiet family.

There are several women surgeons in the French army, and it is asserted that they expose themselves to the greatest danger in rushing to the assistance of the freshly fallen.

Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, thirty-three years ago, every other throne, from the least to the greatest, has changed occupants.

It was a woman who first prompted man to eat, but he took to drink on his own account afterwards.

A thief, who lately broke open a grocer's warehouse, excused himself on the plea that he only went to take tea.

The Brooklyn *Union*, Tilton's paper, says: "The next Vice President of the United States must be a negro. If Revels was an able and a brilliant man he would inevitably be the candidate, but he is not a man of sufficient calibre and prestige. The one man of all others is Douglas."

## STATE NEWS.

FIFTEEN thousand dollars have been subscribed for the new Bank at Tarboro'.

FORSYTHE COUNTY has a population of 13,042; of this number 2,466 are voters.

THE tobacco crop in Iredell is very promising.

IT is announced that Laura Keene and Edwin Forrest are both to play in Raleigh, during Fair week.

THE *Sentinel* has been shown a hawk, killed in Wake county, which measured 5 feet 7 inches from tip to tip.

OWING to the recent change of schedule on the N. C. Railroad, the stage from High Point arrives at Salem at 8 o'clock, A. M., and leaves at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad will convene in Morganton, on Thursday, Oct. 13th.

STATE FAIR.—We learn that W. C. Oustler, Agent of Aceling & Porter, Rochester (England) and London, will exhibit at our next State Fair, October 18th, one of their Road Locomotives, or Traction Engines. These engines are largely used in England for agricultural purposes, such as ploughing, hauling, driving threshing machines, &c., and will be of exceedingly great interest to our planters. It is thought they could be profitably used in Edgecombe, Halifax and other Eastern counties, where the land is level.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE following announcement is from the editorial columns of yesterday's Raleigh *Standard*:

*To the Patrons of the Standard.*—Business complications, in no wise connected with the present proprietorship and editorial management of the *Standard*, render a suspension of the paper necessary for the present. In a short time our patrons and the public will be communicated with and our plans for the future developed.

W. A. SMITH & Co.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS AGAIN.—We have the pleasure to chronicle to-day, another special premium, offered by Mr. A. Williams, Bookseller, of this city, of a beautiful chromo picture, representing a flock of sheep, worth $25, to be awarded in addition to the premium offered by the society, to the best lot of sheep (Ewes) not less than ——, (Sweepstakes.)

We omitted to state that the total premiums for the best bull (Sweepstakes), are $40.—*Sentinel.*

STATE TAXES.—We have probably been remiss in not calling the attention of tax payers to an important feature in the law enacted by the late General Assembly. We cannot point specifically to the law, but there is a provision, we judge, in the law, declaring null the Railroad appropriations of 1868, that each county and tax payer shall be credited in 1870 for that proportion of the special tax collected in 1869, which was then unappropriated in the Treasury. So far as we can learn no deduction has been made in any case, nor do we understand that the assessments in the several counties were made with that view. We judge that the Public Treasurer or Auditor failed to give any instructions upon that subject. The amount at the time in the Treasury was over $300,000, which deducted from the present tax, would be a material matter in the taxes of some persons.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CAPT. WM. BIGGS.—The name of this gentleman is familiar to the people of North Carolina, as the active and efficient editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, and also as the young gentleman whose functions as a practicing Attorney were for a while suspended by the fiat of Judge Jones, on account of an article that was published of his honor by Capt. Biggs, in the Southerner. The papers of the State at once opened their batteries on Judge Jones for attempting to bridle the freedom of the press, and now the House of Representatives will have an opportunity of doing Capt. B. a more effectual service, by electing him as reading clerk of that body; and the object of this communication is to urge his claims for that position. I should think the choice would fall upon him with great unanimity, as a testimonial of appreciation for his gallant and untiring labors in behalf of Conservative men and measures.

AMERICUS.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Considerable excitement was aroused on Craven street yesterday morning by a shooting affair, in which Mr. Henry Wallace and Maj. D. W. Hurtt were the parties. While Major Hurtt was standing in his clothing house, engaged in conversation with a gentleman, Mr. Wallace approached, and, drawing a revolver, began to shoot. The contents of three chambers were discharged at short range at Maj. Hurtt, but without effect. A policeman appearing, Mr. Wallace walked off, but being overtaken was placed under arrest.

A preliminary examination was entered into by Justice Palmer, who bound Mr. Wallace over to keep the peace in the sum of $3,000, and required him to enter into bonds in $500 to appear at Court.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

A CHALLENGE.—Our State Agricultural Fair has offered a premium of a silver fireman's trumpet to the best hand engine, and I am authorized by Mechanics No. 2, of this city, to say we intend entering our engine, and offer a challenge to any hand engine in the State of the same calibre. Calibre of No. 2, 5 inch chamber, 8 inch, stroke, 9-16 nozzle.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. B. BROUGHTON,

Foreman Mechanics No. 2.

THE SENATORSHIP.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville *Eagle* recommends Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, of Cumberland, for the United States Senate, in Abbott's place, and urges the members of the Legislature from the Cape Fear region to urge the claims of that section to the Senatorship, in the person of Cumberland's favorite son.

CAPT. W. W. NICHOLS.—The person whose name heads this article is one of Holden's retired "*malish.*" There is some hope of him, for he is heartily ashamed of his connection with Holden, Kirk & Co. He says Major Berry, the paymaster, came into camp between the hours of twelve and two at midnight. The guard was doubled, and orders given to allow no one to come in or go out with or without the countersign. The men were then paid off about two o'clock at night. He further says he received a card or letter signed by Governor Holden, inviting him to join a military organization called State troops, but when they were paid off they were called *militia.* The Captain says, calling in service under one name and paying off under another, at midnight, shows there is something rotten in Denmark.—*Sentinel.*

[illegible]dton *Vindicator* has been [illegible]ish potatoe 13 inches

## THE VERY LATEST NEWS
# BY TELEGRAPH.
# WAR IN EUROPE!

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

Official—While Napoleon was at Namur, Belgium, he eulogized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers and said that nothing could keep them out of Paris.

The North German *Gazette* says that the Republic exists, *de facto*, and the Empire *de jure*. We shall treat with that offering the best conditions.

STRATSUND, Sept. 19.

No blockaders have been seen in the Baltic for a week.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

The Red Republicans continue to placard the walls, denouncing the new Government. Trouble is apprehended. The citizens say they prefer Prussian rule to communism.

The Railway to Calais has been cut at Corflans.

The Swiss, American and Belgian Ambassadors decline to quit Paris.

Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls of Paris.

FLORENCE, Sept. 19.

Official—The troops on entering Valletri were received with great enthusiasm.

Gen. Bixio is marching on Rome.

TOURS, Sept. 19.

Though it is certain that Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no basis of negotiations has been arranged.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Prussian government has transferred 40,000,000 roubles, lately deposited in the bank of France, to England.

Variboid is raging among the French prisoners at Madgsburgs.

Gen. Failley and staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence.

Prussia provides sumptuously for their captured French officers. They are allowed the choice of towns for residences, and receive the same pay and rations as at home.

Countess Cowley has had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The *Post* says a balloon, with 5,000 letters, from Metz, has been captured. *Bazaine* writes that the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French were victorious in every fight up to the 31st ult.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Bismarck is determined to starve out Paris unless Metz and Strasburg are surrendered, and that the Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escape from Metz.

China advises are more unfavorable to peace. Gov. Rankin was assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

Rome is still unoccupied though closely invested.

The Italian Chambers will be soon convened to hear the result of plebiscitum in the Papal Territory.

Favre set out for Meaux under a safeguard from the Prussian headquarters. His official reception is still doubtful.

Only a handful of men escaped from Metz.

The seige of Toul is vigorously proceeding.—Military experts say they cannot hold out long.

Prussia says, distinctly, that she will recognize no French Government, either Imperial or Republican. She is reluctant to make peace at present.

On Friday Grenville made certain suggestions to Thiers, which Thiers might submit, if he saw fit, to the Provisional Government. From these suggestions results Favres' interview with Bismarck. There are reasons for believing that peaceful results will follow this interview.

The Papal negotiations for compromise before the Italian occupation of Rome, have failed.

MADRID, Sept. 19.

Olozagas' recognition of the French Republic has been officially approved by Spain. The Republican manifestation in favor of France was made at Toledo.

The raising of the blockade in the Baltic and North Sea is officially announced.

Olazoga breakfasted with Prim and Serano. His prompt recognition of the Republic was explained and fully justified by the production of a dispatch from Sagosta recommending a recognition.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A letter from Bismarck, dated the 11th, says the next phase of the war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, occupation of Paris. Then peace. Those in power will certainly not desire further slaughter when the sole requirement will be an absolute guarantee that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed. Bismarck characterizes the statements of newspapers as mainly romance. When gentlemen of the press approach him he gives them civil answers, and their imagination does the rest.

The French are marvellously active around Paris throwing up earthworks.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

The *Times* says that the revolution at Paris is recognized as republican, and that at Lyons, where red flags are adopted, as social.

Paris papers represent the joint income of the Empress and Emperor to be 200,000,000 francs. The journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous.

LAGUAY, Sept. 21—Evening.

A sharp battle has occurred between Villeneuve and Montrange, near Paris. The French forces consisted of three divisions, commanded by Gen. Veriey, supported by a strong redoubt. The French were defeated.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.

Six French iron-clads and two corvettes, part French, were in the Baltic sea yesterday afternoon, passing Belt, going northward.

TOURS, Sept. 21.

The repulse of the Prussians at Orleans is confirmed.

Iron clads for the defence of Paris have commenced operations.

Gen. Ripley, American, is now in Paris, and has tendered his services to the committee of defence.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances to the French rivers.

A large number of troops and volunteers are reported at Lille. It is expected that these and the troops now in the eastern department will soon create a diversion.

Members of the government have been visited by the foreign ambassadors who have arrived from Paris.

The *Constitutionel* says: "M. Thiers is perfectly satisfied with England. He now goes to Vienna to secure Austrian co-operation."

VIENNA, Sept. 21.

The Emperor of Brazil is expected here soon.

MADRID, Sept. 21.

It seems that Olozaga was instructed to recognize the French Republic when England did, but acted without waiting England's recognition.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Papal organ here says that the following is to be the Italian Cabinet, under the new regime: Mazini, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carrola, of the Interior; Cemuschi, of Finance; Fahrizi, of War; Porta, of Public Works; Firrari, of Education; Marcini, of Grace and Justice and Massi, of Agriculture and Commerce.

Transports landed here to-day 6,000 zouaves and 2,000 *chasseurs a cheval.*

MARSEILLES, September 21.

The Municipal Council has voted a war loan of 16,000,000 francs.

MUNICH, September 21.

The Bavarian Minister has the following:

The Strasbourg garrison made a sortie yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

In the battle between Villeneve and Montrange, near [illegible] on the 19th, the second Bavarian corps, supported by the Prussians, sustained the French attack. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over a thousand prisoners. The French were driven into the entrenchments.

EPNAIL, September 21.

Toul has again been unsuccessfully attacked.

GEN, September 21.

Reports are coming in that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated on the plains of Meudon and Sevres, with heavy loss.

### THE ITALIAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The city of Florence is covered with flags over the expected news of the occupation of Rome.

LATER.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.

The City of Rome is occupied by the Italian troops. There was no bloodshed, which was altogether attributed to the tenderness of the Pope, who forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with great enthusiasm.

# WAR IN EUROPE.

*PARIS INVESTED.*

*PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING.*

**FREDERICK, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.**

### THE ITALIAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Prussian King reports to the Queen that the investment of Paris is now complete. The French adva ce on the North side of Paris have been repulsed. Loss, seven guns and 3,500 prisoners.

Prussia defeats are obscurely reported at Athis and Mons.

Private Secretary Etienae Arago, formerly Mayor of Paris, has been arrrested as a spy.

The Standard of this morning says that peace negotiations are progressing hopefully at Meaux. The general principles have already been arranged by Bismarck and Favre. The details are now under consideration.

Another London journal says the only point discussed thus far is, "Who can ratify on the French side."

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Bank statement is very favorable. The accumulation of bullion for the past six days has been greater than at the same time within two years.

Communication between London and Paris is reopened.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Constitution is preparing for the security of German unity.

Her Dilbrnick is preparing the formalities for proclaiming Frederick the Emperor of Germany.

### THE ITALIAN WAR.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.

The contingent of each division of the Italian army has occupied Rome, the remainder being camped outside the walls.

The Papal troops laid down their arms and defiled before the Italian soldiers, who cheered lustily for Victor Emanuel.

The Papal legions have gone to Civita Vecchia to await arrangements for transportation to their respective homes.

The Italian loss before the walls was very trifling.

The Diplomatic Corps at Vatician announces their entire satisfaction with the precautions to preserve order.

The people in all Italy are entnusiastic over Italian unity. The large cities are covered with bunting, and fireworks and illuminations attest the general joy.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

There is great excitement about the new Minister to St. James. Ben Wade, of Ohio, is the most prominent at this moment.

### From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Bids for government bonds to-day was nearly ninne millions. The highest bid was 110 19-100 and the lowest 109 32-100. Two millions were awarded at 109 32-100 to 109 41-100.

### From Alabama.

SELMA, Sept. 21.

Ben. Turner, a negro of this city, was to-day nominated by the Radical Convention for Congress from the 1st District. Reynolds, of Wilcox, Buck, of Mobile, and Coon, of Dallas, all carpet-baggers, were candidates for the nomination. The negroes are highly jubilant over their victory. Some of the white Radicals are talking about holding another Convention.

### From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.

Hon. Geo. W. Booker, Congressman from Virginia, and A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, issue a call for a Convention of native original Union men of the South, to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on November 1st. The subjects to be brought to its attention will be the acceptance of the 14th and 15th Amendments as the final status of the African race, universal amnesty and restoration to every man of civil and political rights enjoyed before the war, compensation to loyal men for property taken during the war, a fair distribution of the banking capital in the South, the abolition of the iron-clad oath, giving the rights of citizens to all persons from whom the duties of citizens are required, and the payment of the public debt according to contract. The call says that the Convention is not to be of a party character.

### From New York,

ROCHESTER, Sept. 21.

The Democratic State Convention elected Wm. L. Odell permanent President. The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. A general indictment against the Republican party.

2d. Favoring frde trade.

3d. Reform in Internal Revenue matters.

4th. Denouncing the Congressional Naturalization Act.

5th. Rejoicing at the downfall of Imperialism in France and the establishment of a French Republic, as also the establishment of German unity.

6th. Sympathizing with the people of Ireland and Cuba and all others struggling for liberty.

7th. Calling for the extension of clemency to prisoners for violating the neutrality laws.

8th. Endorsing the Canal funding bill.

9th. Endorsing the administration of Governor Hoffman.

John T. Hoffman was unanimously renominated for Governor, by acclamation.

### New York Market,

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Noon.

Stocks steady. Gold 113¾. Sterling—long, 9¾; short, 10¼. Money 5@6 per cent. Bonds 113¾.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat and corn dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $25 25. Lard quiet at 15½ to 16 cents for steam. Cotton dull; uplands 18¼ cents; Orleans 18¾; sales 650 bales. Turpentine 39¼ cents. Rosin weak; strained $1 80. Freights firm.

**It is alleged that the Texas cattle disease has made its appearance in Roanoke county and other portions of Virginia.**

### Postal Matters.

Complaints are made that the JOURNAL and other papers and letters for Moore's Creek in this county, have not been received for upwards of a month. We are given to understand that the trouble is at Lillington. We hope that Colonel Brink, our postmaster, will investigate this matter and correct the fault wherever it may be. There is nothing more annoying to people than to be deprived of their mails, and ordinarily there can be no good excuse for their non-reception.

The postal affairs of the South are in a deplorable condition, and should claim more of the attention of our Senators and Representatives than they do.

### Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ | 30 @ 32 | LIME, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. | | From store | 0 00 @ 3 35 |
| 2nd hand | 2 25 @ 2 75 | MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. | |
| New | 2 75 @ 3 00 | Cuba, hhds | 38 @ 42 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb., | | do bbls | 43 @ 45 |
| Tallow | 18 @ 20 | Sugar house | 25 @ 27 |
| Adamantine | 18 @ 20 | do bbls | 28 @ 30 |
| Sperm | 50 @ 55 | Syrup, bbls | 50 @ 1 00 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb., | | NAVAL STORES, | |
| Java | 30 @ 35 | Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs | |
| Laguayra | 23 @ 26 | Virgin new | 0 00 @ 2 50 |
| Rio | 17½@ 20 | Yellow dip | 0 00 @ 2 50 |
| St. Domingo | 25 @ 28 | Hard | 0 00 @ 1 50 |
| COTTON, ℔ lb., | | Tar, ℔ bbl | 0 00 @ 1 55 |
| Ord. to Mid'g | 14 @ 16 | Tar, in ordr | 0 00 @ 1 80 |
| Strict Mid'g | 00 @ 16½ | Pitch, City | 0 00 @ 2 25 |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | Rosin, pale | 3 75 @ 4 50 |
| Gunny, ℔ yd | 31 @ 35 | do No. 1 | 2 50 @ 3 50 |
| Dundee | 00 @ 30 | do No. 2 | 1 50 @ 1 80 |
| Flax | 28 @ 30 | do No. 3 | 0 00 @ 1 45 |
| Double Ane'l | 32 @ 33 | Spirits Turpentine, | |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 7 @ 10 | ℔ gal | 36 @ 37 |
| CORN MEAL, | | NAILS, ℔ lb., | |
| ℔ bushel | 1 20 @ 1 25 | Cut | 5 00 @ 5 50 |
| DOMESTICS, | | OILS, ℔ gallon, | |
| Sheeting, | | Sperm | 0 00 @ 3 00 |
| ℔ yard | 12 @ 16 | Linseed | 1 40 @ 1 50 |
| Yarn, ℔ 5 bl | 60 @ 1 75 | Machinery | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| FEATHERS, | | Kerosene | 40 @ 42½ |
| ℔ lb | 65 @ 75 | PEA NUTS, | 2 25 @ 2 75 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | POTATOES, | |
| Mackerel, | | Sweet, bush | 0 75 @ 1 00 |
| No. 1 | 28 00 @30 00 | Irish, ℔ bbl | 3 00 @ 3 50 |
| No. 2 | 00 00 @00 00 | PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | |
| No. 3 | 00 00 @00 00 | N. C. Bacon. | |
| Mullets | 6 00 @ 9 00 | Hams | 22 @ 23 |
| Herring, | | Middlings | 20 @ 21 |
| East | 8 00 @ 9 00 | Shoulders | 18 @ 19 |
| N.C.roe | 0 00 @12 50 | Hog round | 19 @ 20 |
| do cut, | 8 00 @10 00 | Western Bacon | |
| do gross, | 7 00 @ 8 00 | (Smoked). | |
| Dry Cod, ℔ lb | 9 @ 10 | Hams | 19 @ 24 |
| FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern | | Middlings | 19 @ 20 |
| Family | 7 00 @11 00 | Shoulders | 17 @ 18 |
| Superfine | 6 00 @ 6 25 | (Dry Salted.) | |
| Fine | 5 50 @ 5 75 | Middlings | 18@18½ |
| Ex. Super | 6 25 @ 6 50 | Shoulders | 16@16½ |
| NORTH CAROLINA, | | Lard, N. C. | 19 @ 20 |
| Family | 8 00 @ 8 50 | do North'rn | 16 @ 20 |
| Superfine | 7 00 @ 7 25 | Butter, N. C. | 00 @ 30 |
| GLUE, ℔ lb | 16 @ 20 | do North'rn | 35 @ 42 |
| GUNNY BAGS | 28 @ 30 | Cheese | 17 @ 19 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl. | |
| Per ton | 82 50 @85 00 | City Mess | 00 00 @31 00 |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | Thin " | 00 00 @00 00 |
| Corn | 1 15 @ 1 20 | Prime, | 00 00 @00 00 |
| Oats | 50 @ 65 | Bump | 00 00 @29 00 |
| Peas, Cow | 1 25 @ 1 30 | SALT, Alum, per | |
| Rice, rough | 1 75 @ 2 00 | bag 2 bush | 1 50 @2 00 |
| Carolina, | 7½@ 9 | Liverpool, sack, ground, | |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | cargo | 0 00 @ 1 50 |
| Green | 5 @ 7 | from store | 0 00 @ 1 60 |
| Dry | 14 @ 15 | American | 1 50 @ 0 00 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs., | | SUGAR, ℔ lb., | |
| Eastern | 1 35 @ 1 50 | Cuba | 12½@ 13½ |
| Northern | 1 10 @ 1 25 | Porto Rico | 13 @ 14 |
| IRON, ℔ lb., | | C | 13½@ 14 |
| English, ass'd | 8 @ 10 | B | 14 @ 14½ |
| American, ref. | 0 @ 10 | A | 15 @ 15½ |
| American, sheer | 9 @ 10 | Crushed | 15½ @ 16 |
| Swede | 10 @ 12 | SOAP, ℔ lb. | |
| Hoop, ℔ ton | 100 00@110 00 | Northern | 5½@ 8 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.) | | SHINGLES, ℔ M., | |
| Whiskey | 1 35 @ 2 25 | Contract | 4 00 @ 5 50 |
| Bourbon | 2 00 @ 4 00 | Common | 2 25 @ 2 50 |
| N. E. Rum | 2 00 @ 3 00 | STAVES, ℔ M., | |
| Gin | 4 00 @ 7 00 | W. O. bbl | 00 00 @30 00 |
| Brandy | 4 00 @ 9 00 | R. O. hhd | 00 00 @00 00 |
| do Apple | 2 75 @ 3 00 | TIMBER, ℔ M., | |
| do Peach | 3 00 @ 3 50 | Shipping | 10 00 @10 50 |
| LUMBER, (River, | | Mill prime | 7 50 @ 8 00 |
| Flr Bds | 15 00 @17 00 | Mill Fair | 6 00 @ 7 00 |
| Wide do | 12 00 @14 00 | Mill, inferior to ord | 5 00 @ 5 00 |
| Scantling | 10 00 @12 00 | TALLOW, lb | 10 @ 0 11 |

## REVIEW
OF THE
## WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
September 22, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—For this article the market opened on Friday last at quotations of the day previous, at which the receipts found sale. On Saturday, however, the price declined 5@10 cents, and sales were made at $2 50 for soft, and $1 25 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The market has since ruled quiet but steady at above figures, and all brought in has found sale. Receipts are rather small, being insufficient for distillers' purposes, and for the week are only 763 bbls., and sales as follows:

| | Bbls. | Soft. | Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 40 | $2 60 | $1 30 |
| Saturday | 180 | 2 50 | 1 25 |
| Monday | 289 | 2 50 | 1 25 |
| Tuesday | 173 | 2 50 | 1 25 |
| Wednesday | 81 | 2 50 | 1 25 |
| Thursday | 170 | 2 50 | 1 25 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—For the week just closed the market for this article has generally ruled quiet, and under the unfavorable advices from abroad the price here has declined—being 1@1½ cent lower than quoted on Thursday last. The demand is moderate, being mainly for coastwise shipment, and 35 cents appears to be the ruling price offered, but with small receipts, and a very light stock in factors' hands, it is mostly held for a higher figure. We quote sales as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 25 casks at 36¼ | cents ℔ gallon. | | | |
| Do | 6 | " | " 35¾ | " | " |
| Saturday | 238 | " | " 35½ | " | " |
| Monday | 105 | " | " 35½ | " | " |
| Tuesday | 46 | " | " 35½ | " | " |
| Do | 5 | " | " 36* | " | " |
| Wednesday | 180 | " | " 35 | " | " |
| Thursday | 120 | " | " 35 | " | " |

*N. Y. Packages.

ROSIN—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market for all grades has ruled inactive, and prices are lower. Recent advices from abroad have proven unfavorable, and this, together with the scarcity of ship room, has had the effect to keep buyers out of market, and it has been almost impossible for a few days to effect sales, unless at reduced figures. Receipts, however, are rather small, and the moderate stock in factors' hands is generally held above the views of buyers, which will account for the light transactions for the week. The transactions are as follows: Friday, 347 bbls at $1 65 for No 2, $2 for low No 1, and $3 for No 1; Saturday, 359 bbls at $1 50 for strained, and $3 for No 1; Monday, 276 bbls at $1 75 for No 2, $2@$2 25 for low No 1, $3 for No 1, and $3 50 for low Pale; Tuesday, 430 bbls at $1 47½@$1 50 for low No 2, and $2 75 for No 1; Wednesday, 139 bbls at $3 for No 1, and $3 50@$3 75 for Pale—all ℔ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in moderate request during the week, and all received has found purchasers. Receipts comprise only about 213 bbls, which sold at $1 50 ℔ bbl—being a decline of 5 cents on last quotations.

BARRELS—There is a full stock of empty spirit barrels in the hands of dealers, and no demand exists worthy of mention. Only small transactions have taken place from wharf at the following figures: Second hand country at $2 10@$2 20 as they run, $2 30@$2 40 for selected, and $2 50 @$2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 for new.

BEESWAX—Only small quantities coming in, which find sale at 30@32 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Are in moderate stock, and only a small demand exists for butchering purposes. On the hoof we quote small sales at 7@8 cents for beeves, net, and $3@$3 50 each for Sheep, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Supply good, and demand moderate. Sells from the mills at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel—a decline of 5 cents.

COTTON—Since our review of Thursday last the advices from abroad have proven less favorable, and as a consequence the market declined fully one cent on previous rates. There was nothing of moment done in the early part of the week, but for a few days there has been more enquiry, and sales have been effected at figures below—closing, however, with a declining tendency.—Receipts are somewhat better for the week, but there is still only a small quantity offering. We quote sales of 436 bales, as follow: 3 at 14, 1 at 14¼, 2 at 15, 29 at 15¼, 1 at 15½, 28 at 15¾, 106 at 16, 101 at 16¼, 163 at 16½, and 2 at 16¾ cents ℔ lb.—closing at a basis of 16¼ cents for middling.

EGGS—Are coming to market slowly, and are in demand. We quote as selling by the quantity at 25 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS.—Only a small stock of all descriptions at present, but sufficient to meet the limited demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Nayassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate. $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The market continues to be fully supplied with all grades of Northern and Western brands, and prices are unchanged. The demand is for small jobbing lots, and we refer to our table for quotations at which sales have taken place from store during the week.

FISH—Mullets are in fair supply, and demand moderate. Sell from vessel at $5 for pins, and $7 for oak bbls., by the quantity. Retailing from store at $6 for former, and $8 for latter.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we report a dullness for the week, and the price is 5@10 cents lower. The stock in dealers' hands is fully fair, while the demand is meagre, and only small transactions are taking place from store at $1 10@$1 15 for mixed, and $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel for white, sacks included, according to quality. No receipts worthy of report, and in the absence of cargo sales, we quote nominally at $1 ℔ bushel for white.——OATS—The market is fully stocked with this article, and there is no demand except in the retail way, which is being supplied from store at 65@70 cents ℔ bushel. Last cargo sale at 47½ cents ——PEAS—Are in enquiry, and none coming in;—supply very light. We quote Cow at $1 30 ℔ bushel by the quantity ——RICE—Clean is in light stock, and demand moderate. We quote Carolina as selling by the package at 7½@9 cents ℔ lb.

HAY—Receipts for a few weeks have been very light, and there is only a small stock on market, with a moderate demand. We quote cargo price at $1 05@$1 10 for northern, and $1 3) for Eastern.

LIME—Is in fair supply, and demand moderate for small lots. We quote as selling from store at $1 25 ℔ cask.

LUMBER—Market dull at present, owing in a measure to scarcity of shipping, and only a light business is doing. We quote as follows:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, | $18 00 @ 19 00 |
| " " Hayti cargoes, | 18 00 @ 00 00 |
| Full cargoes wide Boards | 20 00 @ 22 00 |
| " " flooring boards, rough | 22 00 @ 23 00 |
| Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications | 23 00 @ 24 00 |
| Deals, 3 by 9 | 20 00 @ 22 00 |
| Prime River flooring | 18 00 @ 20 00 |

MOLASSES—Nothing of consequence doing, and market fairly supplied with nearly all descriptions. We refer to our table for store prices.

PEA NUTS—Are in some enquiry, and none coming in, the old crop being about all worked off We quote nominally at $2 50@$2 75 for prime and extra.

POTATOES—Sweet are being brought to market freely, and sell at 75 cents to $1 ℔ bushel. Irish are in moderate supply, and we quote at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl

POULTRY—Is being brought in slowly, and meets with quick sale. We quote live chickens at 25@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@45 cents each, as to size.

PROVISIONS—In the BACON market we have no change of consequence to report in our remarks of Thursday last. No late arrivals of North Carolina, and the market has become entirely bare. A good demand exists for retailers' purposes, and receipts would find ready sale at high figures. We quote nominally at 20@21 cents for hog round, 20@22 cents for sides, and 22@23 cents ℔ lb for hams, according to quality.—*Western* continues to be in fair stock, and we note a moderate enquiry for small lots. Sales are being made from store as follows: Smoked 17@17½ cents for shoulders, 19@20 cents for sides, and 18@23 cents for hams; dry salted, 16@16½ cents for shoulders, and 18@19 cents for sides, as in quantity.——LARD—Northern is in fair stock, with a light demand for the retail trade, Sales from store at 16@22 cents ℔ lb. ——PORK—Northern is in moderate supply, and demand limited. The price is lower, and we refer to table for store rates.

SALT—Is in moderate enquiry for jobbing lots, and there is only a small stock on market. We quote in the small way from store and wharf at $1 45@$1 50 for American, and $1 55@$1 60 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Only a light demand for building purposes, and market dull. Small boat loads are coming in, which sell at $2 25@$2 50 for Common, and $3 50@$5 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Is coming in slowly, and the market rules dull for all descriptions, there being very little demand for mill purposes. A few rafts have changed hands during the week at figures quoted in table.

WOOD—Is in better enquiry, and arrivals small. We quote by the boat load at $2 50@$2 75 for pine, $2 75@$3 for ash, and $3 25 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Are in better supply, and there is an enquiry for ship room to coastwise ports.—Vessels readily obtain cargoes at figures quoted in table.

### Rates of Freight.

| | Per Steamer. | Per Sailing Vessel. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | $0 00 @ $0 40 | $ 00 @ $ 40 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 00 40 | 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 00 @ 1 00 | 00 @ 0 60 |
| Rosin, " | 00 @ 0 40 | 00 @ 40 |
| Cotton, per bale. | 00 @ 2 00 | @ ½ |
| Cotton Goods, per bale. | 0 00 @ 1 00 | 00 @ 75 |
| Flaxseed, per bush. | 00 @ 15 | 00 @ 15 |
| Pea Nuts, " | @ 10 | 00 @ 10 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 0 00 @ 40 | 0 00 @ 40 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 40 | 0 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 0 80 | 0 00 @ 80 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 40 | 00 @ 40 |
| Cotton, per lb. | 0 @ ½ | 00 @ ½ |
| Cotton Goods, per bale. | 0 00 @ 75 | 0 00 @ 0 75 |
| Pea Nuts, " | 00 @ 10 | 00 @ 12 |
| Lumber | 00 00 @ 8 00 | 00 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO BALTIMORE. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 00 0 @ 0 40 | 0 00 @ 0 40 |
| Tar, " | 00 0 @ 0 40 | 0 00 @ 0 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 80 | 00 @ 0 75 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 40 | 00 @ 40 |
| Cotton, per bale | 00 @ 1 50 | 00 @ ½ |
| Pea Nuts, per bush. | 00 @ 10 | 00 @ 00 |
| Lumber | 00 @ 00 | 8 00 @ 6 50 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 0 00 @ 00 | @ 0 65 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | @ 0 65 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 00 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | @ 65 |
| Cotton, per lb. | 00 @ 00 | @ ¾ |
| Pea Nuts, per bush. | 00 @ 00 | 00 00 @ 12½ |
| Lumber | 00 @ 00 | 00 00 @ 10 0 |

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—We learn that Judge Battle is preparing for publication a full and accurate report of all the proceedings in the habeas corpus cases in behalf of the Alamance and Caswell prisoners before Chief Justice Pearson, of the Supreme Court of the State, and Judge Brooks, of the U. S. District Court for the District of North Carolina, and also in the case of Lt. Col. Burgin, before Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, for the 4th Circuit. He will publish, likewise, a report of the proceedings before Chief Justice Pearson and Associate Justices Dick and Settle, in what are called the Ku Klux cases from Alamance.

We learn, further, that such explanations will be given as to render the account intelligible to other than professional readers.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

### Mysterious Disappearance from Augusta.

The *Constitutionalist* of yesterday (Sunday) says:

On Friday afternoon, a man named George W. Bennett, for several months past working on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad bridge, mysteriously disappeared from the city, leaving his wife, to whom he had been married only five or six months, in an entire destitute condition, at the old Eagle and Phœnix Hotel building, where they had been residing. The circumstances attending his mysterious disappearance have been reported to us as follows: For some time past, his wife's mother, residing in Newberry District, South Carolina, had been treating, through Bennett, with Col. T. E. Beuhler, Real Estate Agent, for the purchase of a place near this city. She remitted, by express, $580, with which to close the trade.

Bennett obtained the money from the Express Office, and left his room between four and five o'clock, Friday afternoon, ostensibly to purchase the property desired by Mrs. Morgan. His protracted absence for the entire night and yesterday, excited the most intense anxiety in the mind of his wife, who is left penniless and in a pitable condition, she thinking that perhaps he had been foully dealt with. All exertions, however, failed to discover his whereabouts in the city. It is now thought that he left the city at six o'clock, P. M., of Friday, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Rail Road, with full purpose of abandoning his wife and pocketing the money of her mother. Some papers, discovered among his effects, justify the inference that he is from Bridgeport, Connecticut.


# MERCHANTS
## Life Insurance Co.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.


### Advertising North Carolina.

The Newbern *Republican*, in a very sensible appeal to the press of the State to cease their political warfare and to unite in spreading abroad the natural advantages of our State, says:

Why not declare a political truce, discontinue bitter political and personal articles. Do not pander to the tastes of a few depraved politicians who gloat over a "red hot article" as the buzzards gloat over the putrid carcass of a dead mule. Endeavor to build up the business of the State; invite the capitalists, the mechanic and the laborer to join us in developing the unlimited resources of this good old State. It certainly lies within the power of the North Carolina Press to turn a large stream of the tide of immigration towards the shores of this State; and all that is required is to stop advertising "Ku-Kluxers," "Union Leaguers" and all "Politicianers." For God's sake give the old North State the benefit of the writ of "Habeas Corpus," release her from the claims of politics, give her a rest, give her a breathing spell. Let a healthful stream of immigration course through her veins and build up her wasted energies. Remember that immigrants looking for a place to settle in, cannot be expected to come to North Carolina if you continue to fight and quarrel and scold, and make believe that a terrible reign of terror is hovering over the State.

The excitement created by the politicians of the State would not amount to much if the Press would only chronicle the work accomplished, and not deign to notice the little sideshow fights that take place outside of the arena. Gentlemen of the North Carolina Press, we appeal to you in the name of the good people of the State to advertise the State. Let the outside world know that the Old North State can, and does offer as many inducements to the capitalist, the merchant and the laborer as any State in the Union.

This would be much better advice directed to the consideration of Governor Holden and Chief Justice Pearson than to the press. The troubles which now afflict North Carolina did not originate with the press or the politicians of the State, but with its officials. Governor Holden determined to carry the election, and he advertised the "Ku-Kluxers" throughout the length and breadth of the country. Senators Pool and Abbott, Judge Tourgee and other officers lent their official sanction to the falsehoods which were concocted. Blood-thirsty officers and hireling soldiers were sent for from other States to do the infernal work which these official fiends had planned. A few North Carolinians, even in Newbern, if not with the sanction, surely not against the protest of the *Republican*, sold themselves to these enemies of North Carolina.

The maudling Chief Justice refused to "give the old North State the benefit of the writ of 'Habeas Corpus,'" and some of the best men in the State, against whom not the least evidence or suspicion of crime rested, lay for weeks in filthy dungeons, and suffered all the torments of the Inquisition to force from them statements implicating innocent men. The *Republican* during all this time remained silent. No remonstrance against these iniquities, no appeals against this "terrible reign of terror" appeared in its columns. Now, when the mischief is done, and the ends for which it was designed have failed, there is an effort to saddle the politicians and the press with the consequences. We enter our protest. W. W. Holden, John Pool, and Richmond M. Pearson, shall not, with our consent, escape the just responsibilities of their wickedness. They sought to plunge the State into commotion and violence; they designed to satiate their political appetites in the blood of their fellow-citizens. In their efforts they stopped at no means or agents to accomplish their hellish purposes. They nullified all laws and outraged all rights. The fact that their usurpations and tyrannies were quietly and patiently borne with until appeals were made to the Courts, and to the people themselves, through the ballot-box, is the strongest evidence to "capitalists, merchants and laborers," that our people are peaceable and law-abiding. It goes to show what the condition of North Carolina will be when her government reverts back to her high-toned and honorable citizens.

We will join hand in hand with the entire press "to advertise the State," to make known her advantages and her wants.—We shall do all we can to strengthen the hands of her officials, engender feelings of harmony and kindness between all her people. Nay, in order to make North Carolina more attractive to settlers, we will aid to repeal obnoxious laws, to abolish extravagant offices, to discharge corrupt and inefficient officers, and to restore the credit of the State.

We can do more to enhance the true interests of North Carolina by showing to the world that we intend to restore honesty and capacity to our State administration than by any "advertisements" which we might make of our great natural resources and advantages. Capitalists would be attracted by the assurance that appropriations would be honestly expended and the government economically administered; immigrants could be obtained by knowing that the laws would be interpreted by sober and intelligent Judges, and executed by honest and capable civil officers.

Here is an inviting field for the labors of the press of the State, to which we invite the *Republican* and our other cotemporaries. Let us unite to build up the real interests and advance the solid progress of North Carolina.

### The West.

The other day the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, being in Chicago, was invited to visit the Democratic Convention, then in session, in which he said "recent events satisfied him that the power and destinies of the Federal Government was fast centreing in the Valley of the Mississippi and the great West." He went on to felicitate himself and his auditors that the old landmarks and liberties would be sacredly preserved, since the people of the West were blood and kindred of the East. We know the liberal views of Mr. SEYMOUR, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, and cannot suspect him of confining his idea of "the East" to any small part of the Atlantic shed. Without the gentle and calm philosophy of the middle States, the influence would be wanting in the perfection of its better features. The generous nature of the western impulses would take in the ideas of the middle latitude most readily, and we believe they are making a decided impression in the Mississippi Valley, or rather, that these ideas of the middle latitude of the Union, which had made great advances in the West before the war, are taking a stronger hold upon the Western people. They will likely profit by the best of the peculiar ethics and characteristics of the different parts of the Atlantic communities and will become indeed what Mr. SEYMOUR anticipates—the safe custodians of the public interests and rights.

But we chiefly called attention to the remarks of Mr. SEYMOUR because he looks forward to the centralization of power in the West, which we have long regarded as inevitable. Its translation to that part of the land will be the better for the Union.

### The Agricultural Fair.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Second Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will be held. Two months only remain to prepare for that occasion. We can assure the public that the officers of the Association are busy and will have everything in order for the Fair. Nothing will be lacking to meet the wants of the public which their means will enable them to provide. The failure of our city appropriation and the heavy outlay necessary to the inauguration of this great enterprise have somewhat crippled the resources of the Committee, but many improvements are in progress nevertheless, and will be completed in time for the Fair.

After the experience of last year, we are satisfied our citizens will be fully prepared for the vast crowds which they have reason to know will be in attendance. The resources of our city will be taxed, we know, but we believe they will prove equal to the occasion.

We have only to remind our agricultural friends in the country that they should be getting ready for this Fair. Last year, from a want of interest or appreciation of its importance, the exhibition was deficient in some branches of industry, and gave the stranger but an indifferent opinion of the enterprise of our farmers and the fertility of our soil. We shall be disappointed if the same thing happens again. Whether we would have it so or not, these annual exhibitions will be taken as indices of the intelligence and industry of our agriculturists, and the capacity of our lands. Therefore he who neglects to attend our Fairs and fails to make as good an exhibition as he is able is not only doing himself injustice, but really injures this section of the country.

We are satisfied that these annual gatherings will do much to stimulate agricultural industry and encourage manufacturing enterprise. These meetings of the bone and sinew of the land—the producers of wealth—will give an intelligent activity to farming operations, without which the South will never be prosperous.

[illegible] proved and labor-saving machines, and make universal the use of natural and manufactured fertilizers, than by gaining at these Fairs the experience of those who have made practical and successful use of both.

We trust there will be no backwardness on the part of farmers and manufacturers. Ample room will be provided on the Grounds of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association for all their articles and animals, and whether exhibitors are able to be present or not their articles will be duly cared for and their merits fully set forth.

A free and full invitation is extended to all. Let it be accepted.

### Test Oaths—Eligibility.

We cannot agree with our cotemporary, the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that discussion through the press in regard to the action of the Legislature in the Senatorial election should terminate because tending to produce division and discord in the Conservative party. The members of the General Assembly have grave responsibilities and great duties resting upon them, and it is proper that the public should, if possible, aid them through the means of the press. No Legislature had more devolving upon it than that which assembles in Raleigh in November. The election of a gentleman to represent the State in the United States Senate is one of the least important, for it is a choice among individuals, any and all of whom will do credit to the State, and represent its interests with ability and zeal.

The expenses of the State government, the prostration of State credit, the aspect of public education, the judicial system of the State, the University, works of internal improvement, in a word, the condition of North Carolina in every department and interest, are all matters that come before the General Assembly, and demand prudent, wise, but decisive legislation. And these questions should all be thoroughly discussed through the press, and in public meetings, if necessary, so that members can be fully advised as to the opinions and wants of the public. We propose to give our views upon all these questions in due time, and invite others to use our columns for the purpose of discussing the reforms necessary for the welfare of North Carolina, and the best means to insure their adoption.

As a preliminary question we think there should be a decision in regard to the choice of a United States Senator, whether he should be selected from among all of our prominent statesmen, or whether the choice should be limited to those only of them who are eligible under the Constitution of the United States. Believing that the selection should be restricted, and feeling that the people of North Carolina desire it, we think the press should endeavor to impress this course upon the members elect to the Legislature.

In announcing these views we do not uphold the justice or the legality of the restricting clause in the Constitution, but merely desire to recognize the existing order of things. We are as much opposed to test oaths now, when they are in practical operation, backed by the strong arm of the Government, as was Chief Justice Pearson in 1856, when they were unknown to our laws and supposed to be obnoxious to the spirit of free governments. In Shaw vs. Moore, 4 Jones, Justice Pearson, in reply to the argument of counsel, that "to be sworn as a witness is *no privilege*—the person loses nothing by being incompetent," said "it would be the institution "of a 'test oath' towards which our revo-"lutionary fathers had so just an abhor-"ence, and which is wholly repugnant to "the tolerant and enlightened spirit of "our institutions and of the age in which "we live." Whether Judge Pearson has changed, or the change is in the spirit of our institutions or in the age in which we live, we will not undertake to say. There seems to be some change, however. There are test-oaths and there is behind them a power and will to enforce them, and there are occasions when it is the height of folly to disregard them.

In an election like that for Senator by the approaching Legislature, where there is no doubt of the result, the members should be certain that they do not throw it away. We have advocated the election of ineligible men where the result at best was doubtful, and the candidate in question could combine more elements of success, and bring more strength to the party than any other. If the action of PLATO DURHAM, in withdrawing from a canvass in which success was assured, and the patriotic and forcible letter of Colonel ROBERT H. COWAN were not sufficient to convince us of our duty, the recent telegram of the Hon. SAM. J. RANDALL, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, to the people of Georgia, who are divided upon this same issue, should at least prepare us for the consequences of disregarding the law. He says ineligible members will not be admitted.

Why, then, run any risk? The sooner the political sentiment of the United States Senate is revolutionized the better for the country. It is a slow process at best. The work has had a solid beginning. Oregon continues it this week. North Carolina cannot afford to risk her opportunity of adding to the Conservative power in that body. We must give up personal preferences. There are several distinguished gentlemen who are eligible, and we should confine our selection to one of them. We cannot, merely to gratify personal feelings, risk in such an important matter the fruits of our recent glorious victory.

### Speaker of the House.

Captain THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrell, has been recommended for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Capt. JARVIS was one of the leading Conservative members of the last Legislature, and acquired much reputation and influence in that body by his ability, judgment and industry. He is eminently fitted for the distinguished position for which he has been recommended, and deserves consideration by reason of his talents, experience and labors.

## STATE NEWS.

THE barn and stable belonging to Mr. Daniel Holt, in the vicinity of Graham, were burnt by an incendiary, last Friday morning.

THE Tarboro' *Southerner* tells us that the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad is being pushed through at the rate of one-half or three-quarters of a mile per day.

A NEW STATE.—The Jefferson *Times* and Asheville *Pioneer* favor a new State, to be formed out of Western North Carolina, East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

GOV. HOLDEN offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the capture and return of Noah Eason, colored, an escaped convict from the State Penitentiary. He was from Edgecombe county.

AMONG the patents lately issued from the office at Washington, we notice one to Mr. Leonard Henderson, of Manson, N. C., for a potatoe digger, and another to Mr. Grey Utley, of Charlotte, for an improvement on his hay and cotton press which he first patented about two years ago, and which is said by those who have seen it to be an excellent press.

Weldon *News*.

On last Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, five of the Robeson county desperadoes suddenly made their appearance at the house of Mr. Alexander McMillan, residing near Union Academy, and having driven the family, consisting of Mr. McMillan, his brother and his sister, into the kitchen and placed a guard at the door, proceeded to ransack the house. They carried off four or five guns and three pistols, belonging to the Messrs. McMillan, $5 in money, a large lot of bedding, and the wearing apparel of the family. Two with their guns stood at the door of the kitchen to guard their prisoners, while the other three were plundering the house, and the breakfast of the family being on the table, the guard quietly helped themselves.

FROM ROBESON COUNTY—SHOOTING AFFRAY—MORE BOBBERIES.—From Extended accounts in the *Robesonian* we condense the following: On Thursday last Jim McKinnon, colored, who was the employ of Messrs. McQueen, turpentine operators, Red Banks, Robeson county, assaulted, with a pistol, and in her own house, Mrs. Finch, a white lady. Her husband, who had been sent for, approached, when the negro advanced on him with a pistol. At this demonstration Mr. Finch, who was armed with a gun, shot McKinnon, wounding him severely in the knee. But the assailant still continued advancing, crawling on one knee, and repeatedly snapping his pistol at Mr. Finch. When he had reached the door step, this latter struck him over the head with the breech of his gun, when the negro took to the swamps, but was afterwards secured and carried to the jail at Lumberton.

THE STATE FAIR.—We are gratified to learn, that in order to encourage the enterprise of our people, several of our merchants have determined to offer special premiums in addition to those offered by the Society at the approaching State Fair. The following have been already named:

Messrs. Upchurch & Dodd offer $20 for the best bale of cotton of not less than 400 pounds, and Messrs. W. C. Stronach & Co., offer $25 for the best bale—making $65 premium.

Messrs. Leach & Co., offer $5 for the best barrel of flour of North Carolina manufacture, making a total premium of $15.

Messrs. B. F. Cheatham & Co., offer $5 for the best Leathers—sole, kip and calf, North Carolina manufacture,—making $15 premium.

Geo. T. Stronach offers $10 for the best box of manufactured tobacco.

Jas. H. Ennis, Bookseller, offers Stephens "Book of the Farm," and $8 for a bushel of wheat.

K. P. Battle, Esq., offers $20 for best bull, native or imported.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER negro company paid off and mustered out at Raleigh on Thursday.

GREENSBORO' is becoming quite a city; papers there chronicle two burglaries in one night.

THE 57th Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina, will commence in Raleigh on the 8th of October next.

THE Scotland Neck Conservatives had a jolly time on last Thursday, celebrating their well earned victory.

NEWBERN wants a Lodge of Odd Fellows. One liberal gentlemen proposes to start the ball with a $100 subscription.

THE Weldon *News* is pained to learn that the beautiful and elegant residence of Mr. Peter E. Smith, who resides just outside of the town of Scotland Neck, in the lower end of Haliafx county, was destroyed by fire on Monday last—the result of accident. Loss about $8000; no insurance.

WM. P. GRIMSLEY, of Greene county, a Radical Director of the A. & N. C. R. R. has instituted a suit for libel against the Editors of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* laying the damages in $5000.

FROM HATTERAS.—Captain Stoddard, of the wrecking steamer "Resolute," from Hatteras Inlet yesterday, reports that during the recent Northeast gales the buoys were much out of position, as the bar has changed from three to five hundred yards westward.—Norfolk *Virginian*.

The Weldon *News*, speaking of prize tournaments says: It is proposed to close the Fair here in Novnmber with a similar entertainment, the successful Knight to be presented a $300 prize. The young men of this section who would like to engage in this contest will please communicate with the Editor of the *News*.

WM. A. MOORE, Radical Speaker of the late House for a month previous to its adjournment, but better known as "previous question Moore," has also gone to look for the woodbine, he having left his country for his country's good. Old "previous question" left very unexpectedly, a few days after the late election, much to the regret of some, who held little unsettled balances against His Honor.

Gen. H. J. Hunt, who has lately been in command of the U. S. troops in this State, has received orders to return to his former post at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. The *Sentinel* says of him: "Gen. Hunt, by his courteous and affable deportment, and his manly impartiality in the discharge of his duties, won for himself the esteem of the whole community. All are sorry to see him go, and all will, we are sure, join us in wishing him success and prosperity."

STATE FAIR.—General W. G Lewis, of Edgecombe, has been appointed Chief Marshal at the State Fair in October, and we learn he has appointed the following as assistant marshals:

Capt. Wm. B. Hill, Mecklenburg; Capt. J. G. Kenan, Duplin; Maj. D. O. Manly, Wake; Dr. W. C. Capehart, Chowan; Dr. J. B. McKee, Wake; Geo. Little, Jr., Esq, Warren; John W. Blount, Esq., Beaufort; Capt. Samuel Grier, Cabarrus; Adolphus G. Moore, Esq., Alamance; John E. Crow, Esq., New Hanover; Dr. C. F. Dowd, Wake; Maj. J. M. Crenshaw, Wake; Sam. E. Westray, Esq., Nash.—*Sentinel*.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS.—A few days since we noticed the fact that quite a number of our enterprising business men had offered special premiums, in addition to those offered by the Society, on certain articles. We have the pleasure, to-day, to add the following to those already published:

Messrs. Dancy, Hyman & Co., Commission Merchants, New York. (Hyman & Dancy, Norfolk, Va.,) offer for the best light draught Stallion, owned in the State, $25, making in all $50 premium on the same.

Messrs. Hawkins, Williamson & Co., Commission Merchants, Baltimore, offer for the best box of tobacco manufactured in the State, $25, making $40 for this article.

Our enterprising young townsman, Douglass Bell, Grocer and Commission Merchant, offers a special premium of $5 on the best barrel of N. C. flour, making $20.

Also, by the same, $10 for the best draught horse, making $20. Also $10 for the best milch cow, making the premium offered for the best cow $30.

We are pleased to chronicle these evidences of increasing interest in our State Fair, and hope to add yet many more.—*Sentinel*

For the Journal.

### Cotton and Woolen Mills.

At a meeting held in the Court House at Rockingham, Sept. 14th, by the petitioners for the Charter of the Reversion Cotton and Woolen Mills, John Shortridge was called to the Chair.

The Charter was read and accepted.

It was moved that the election of officers be deferred until one-third the capital stock ($60,000) sixty thousand dollars be subscribed. Carried.

John Shortridge was then appointed Agent and Thomas J. Steele Treasurer, to transact the business of the Company until the election of officers.

The Agent and Treasurer were then authorized to open books of subscription as soon as practicable.

It was moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilmington JOURNAL and Fayetteville *Eagle*.

L. H. SHORTRIDGE, SR.,
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

Now that Holden, Governor of North Carolina, is down, his "pals" shoot out the lip and heave up the leg against him.—Grant, who backed him with United States artillery before election, has never a kind word now for his beaten ally; Greeley has lectured him into *rabies;* and now comes a small parasite, Stephen A. Douglas, a degenerate son of the Little Giant, to resign into the hands of his fallen chief the commission of colonel and aid he was once proud to hold. The man is a bad man, soured, desperate, lawless, and deserves his fall, but it is a base thing, for all that, for his late cronies to kick him now he's down.—N. Y. *World*.

### My Newspaper.

Without my newspaper life would narrow itself to the small limits of my personal experiences and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I mix with. Now, I refuse to accept this. My newspaper is a glass and mirror of the age. It reflects all the prominent events of the world, and gives me a view of the doings of all the world and the rest of mankind.

Although everywhere successful in the field, the Prussians have not yet captured any strongly fortified French place.

Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.

### Romance About Eugenie—How She Once Became Engaged to a Virginia Gentleman—The Match Broken off by the Lover's Aunt—A Wonderful Change of Destiny.

In 1851 the uncle of the writer resided as American Minister at Paris, with a large family around him. At this time appeared in society there Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Montijo, a lovely person and an aristocratic name securing her brilliant conquests in that society, and constituting her one of the most famous ladies in Paris. It was thought, and indeed freely remarked, that her mother was more ambitious than herself, that the former designed for her some great alliance, while Eugenie herself appeared a model of simple sincerity, a girl who would choose to consult her heart in any matrimonial affair. Her sister had just married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendant of James II. of England; and the worthy mother, Donna Maria, no doubt designed at least an equal matrimonial destiny for the more beautiful of her daughters. But the heart is not always to be controlled even in the most aristocratic life, or to yield to its exactions or convenience. Eugenie lost hers to a fine looking blonde Virginian, young William C. Rives, son of the American Minister. They were engaged to be married. But Aunt Judy Rives, a Virginia matron, very decided and angular in her scruples, interfered and broke off the match; the Countess was too "fast" for her old Virginia ideas of social sobriety. The woman for whom future had reserved so much escaped the comparatively humble match that her heart had decided upon—the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to ascend the throne of France. Alas! what other contrasts may yet remain for her! If an event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in law had proved complacent, the Empress, the woman who has adorned the throne of France and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might to this moment be a quiet country matron living in a farm house near Cobham Depot, county of Albemarle, State of Virginia.

### Berthold Auerbach's Description of the Village of Strasbourg.

Berthold Auerbach, who has been summoned to the headquarters of the Grand Duke of Baden, has commenced a series of letters on the siege of Strasbourg. The most recent abound in picturesque and narrative:

AUG. 21.—No Sunday bells rang out in all Alsace to-day, not the less do the villagers stream out from every hamlet toward the churches. The peasants are astonished to see at church so many of our soldiers, and of higher and lower officers, all attending without orders. Wonderful coincidence, the Gospel lesson, tenth Sunday after Trinity, was, Luke nineteenth chapter and forty-first verse—"And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thy eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of the visitation." Is it not strange that upon this day this text should fall, for on this week will events move forward, perhaps even the destinies be decided by Strasbourg, the city stolen by the French. And within it stands a hallowed relic of German architecture and German piety. Evil reports fly about. It is said that commandant Ulrich has declared that when Strasbourg can no longer be defended from the German forces, he will blow up the Cathedral and lay the crime upon the Germans. That would be a sad prospect. The inclosing in of which the Gospel speaks fails not. By Lampertheim stand 2,200 peasant wagons. Round about in all the villages and on the road cannon of every calibre, up to the heaviest siege advance, with abundant ammunition. An exchange of dispatches hurries to and fro. Our pulses beat quicker; we have plunged into the whirl of an historic drama. The arrogant Governor of Strasbourg Citadel must no longer feel secure, at least he is throwing out ballast. This morning 100 German soldiers, who had served in the Foreign Legion, were thrust out, ten at a time, at all the doors, with the threat that if they turned round they should be immediately shot down. The poor wretches stood between two fires. Some of them wore French uniforms, and were naturally regarded by our troops as Frenchmen. As they neared our out-posts, who knows how many would get fired upon? I saw two of them brought in. They were born Pomeranians, and fell into the hands of their own landsfolk. The expulsion of these people may be regarded as a symptom that discipline inside the fortress is in a very precarious condition. And yet it is said the commandant, simply because the French arms have suffered defeat in the open field, now declares that they will vindicate their honor in the fortress. But after what fashion? By the sacrifice of a beautiful city, and of thousands of its inmates. Is that to be called a vindication of honor? How much effort is made on our side to show forbearance is evinced in the renewal of strict orders to spare even in the minutest detail the property of the Alsatians.

PARLEYS.

AUG. 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning some commotion is visible on the roads and in the houses at the end of the hamlet of Mundolsheim, where one looks out upon the Black Forrest range, among the higher and lower officers, the surgeons, nursing staff, &c., and to and fro one sees in rapid movement the little wiry, iron-firm figure of our commander, Gen. von Werder. A spare, close-shaved, ruddy presence, with blonde mustache and sparkling eyes, he moves hither and thither, issuing commands, receiving reports. * * * * Two horsemen gallop up, one, a burly, powerful figure, holds a white flag; a trumpet is slung round him. He remains on horseback. The other, young, agile, sinowy, swings down from the saddle, and hands over a dispatch. It is our cartel bearer, with a trumpeter. who has just returned from the fortress. The group fall back. Gen. Wender and Col. Leszinsky read the dispatch apart. Werder from time to time gives short, decisive nods. What does the dispatch contain? Those who know are not allowed to divulge. One thing is good; Commandant Ulrich writes French and German equally well; his dispatches are long, ours are brief. The groups disperse and reform. The Grand Duke of Baden gallops up with his adjutants; the genuinely-hearty and intelligent goodness of soul which speaks out from the features of the man have acquired already during the campaign a heightened expression. It requires all the unselfish openness of character of this Prince to maintain so freely and frankly the position he has here chosen out. Without any independent command, he is the embodiment in many ways of the central, cohesive forces of this Baden Division, who, though a less brilliant task be assigned to them, have one exacting the utmost skill, courage and endurance. The Grand Duke is greeted with fitting honors. All the higher officers betake themselves to the residence of the commandant. It is quiet in the street. Soon a sympathetic group forms itself round a young man with careworn visage. He is another Strasbourg exile named Schiel, born in Zurich, and has been for two years clerk in the house of Stahling & Co. While passing through the streets with a Prussian friend, he was overheard speaking German, was instantly arrested, and with four others was thrust into a small cell in the Maison Civile, the so-called New-Tower. Here was a wooden sloping bench, on which one man could lie, two could lean against it, the fourth had to walk up and down. Later, they were taken, with fifty others, to a prison. * * * Among them were many brewers' men from Bavaria, torn from their wagons and carried to jail; they were in their shirt-sleeves and leather aprons. The Lausanne Missionary Society had sent to that of Strasbourg four men as aids. No sooner were they arrived than the cry arose "they are spies." They were arrested and imprisoned. In vain the society reclaimed them. They were sent off to Kehl, under an oath to reveal nothing. * * *

ACTION, NOT WORDS.

AUGUST 23—Evening.—It is decided. Enough of *pourpalers*. Our patience is worn out. To-night the bombardment opens, at first from the artillery at Kehl. Commandant Ulrich, who requires us to display every species of humanity while he exhibits none himself, requested yesterday that he might send the women and children out of the city. Apart from the impossibility of our undertaking this, there is the quartering them or conducting them away, for neither of which we have the means. Many other inconveniences are obvious, and besides this is war; and we cannot relieve the commandant of the difficulties which should force him to a surrender. Want and hunger, the tears and lamentings of women and children are indeed heartrending—at least for an army of citizens such as the German Army is; for how many thousands of them have left wife and child to stand before the bullets of the foe? But within the fortress the misery of the innocent, may be, will at length constrain the commandant, who vapors about his military honor, to desist staking human life upon his gambler's game of glory. The game is lost; no further stroke of hazard will avail. * * * The commandant further required of us to forward for him a letter to his wife in Paris. This was courteously acceded to. This afternoon at Mundolsheim it was strangely quiet. It was like the deep inhaling of one's breath before a mighty cry of alarm was pealed forth. As I returned to Lampertheim troops of Bavarians met me in blue blouses, with axes and shovels, who must work to-night in the trenches. The willows along the road, and far into the thickets, are cut down to make gabions for the trenches. Troops of artillery follow them, fine, sturdy fellows, full of courage which knows no bounds... At midnight the fire opens. I go to the heights of Mundolsheim, which commands Strasbourg and all the landscape round, to witness the scene.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

Aug. 24—Early morning.—The agitation of heart we feel at this moment I cannot describe. The story of the Judgment of Solomon is repeated. What is Strasbourg to the French? Is it no bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh; therefore, rather than the other one should have it let it perish. We, however, feel Alsace very near to us, and Strasbourg has a sound we cherish deep down in our hearts. We would save the life of the fair and, spite of all, the German city, not destroy it, and yet must we aim at it our deadly shattering cannon balls. In this frame of mind, in good companionship, I passed the forposts. The heavens were obscured with clouds. In a side road, artillerymen with low voices were practising the service of the guns. Higher up, we mount between the vineyards; on the horizon flashes are seen, leaping forth in quick succession, like summer lightning; the wind blows from us, and yet we continually hear the dull, deep sound of the cannonade. There goes a mighty knock for admission. In Strasbourg many lights were kindled, but in no long time extinguished. Beneath us, at the foot of the hill on the roadway, the movement of carts and horses went on uninterruptedly. It was like the strange rush of a torrent, and between-whiles one heard the frequent cry of the wagoners, and the call of commands. From Strasbourg a flash, a report made frequent reply, but of no observable accuracy. Silently we turn back to our quarters. In the hollow of the road a heavy gun had struck against a boundary stone, and stood fast. Mysterious figures stand in the dark night beside the gun, and heave away under the cry 'steady.' A troop of Uhlans come out of the village. The ponderous mortar-gun is set afloat, and proceeds crashing, crackling, shaking the foundations of the causeway. Another gun follows. The soldiers, who have thrown their gray jackets over their uniforms and had a weird spectral aspect, ride away from the remounting of the cannon, nimbly leaping on their guns and ammunition, as they proceed along exultingly. So through the night do our fellow-citizens join in the service of the Fatherland. * * * In the village a lantern is hung out at every house to light the soldiers on their way.

BEFORE STRASBOURG.

"Aug. 25.—Before Strasbourg, morning.—Strasbourg burns! In this word are crowded all the horrors, terrors, anguish of heart we experienced in the past night. My eyes yet smart from the fire flashes, my hand trembles still. So was it to be! Again is there a night of St. Bartholomew—for such was the one just passed—with detestation to be graven in history, but not through fault of ours. On those who must needs deck their heads with glory, on their heads alone lies the blame. The worst injury an enemy can inflict upon a man, upon a people, is to force them to acts from which they recoil with aversion. We are in the position of a man who declines a duel and yet is compelled to shoot down his adversary. Unhappily it must be done. But, yesterday, we made offers to the Commandant of Strasbourg to come out, or send a trusty officer, to convince himself that resistance was in vain, and that we could only with the utmost pain bring ourselves to fire even a part of Strasbourg. He replied—an inspection of our position would be construed as a first probability of his surrendering the fortress. He had, however, resolved to defend it to the last man and the last cartridge. It was said, yesterday, that the broad pillars of smoke testified that Kehl was again set on fire by the French. We kept quiet until the break of evening, the columns of flame in Kehl flared up wide, mounting heavenward, and incessantly were fire-balls hurled thither from the citadel. Now began on our side the fire—flash for flash, blow for blow, they were returned with interest. There, the citadel blazes up; the fast falling night revealed every fire-flame. Bombs soared aloft and descended. Now the city was on fire north from the cathedral. It must have fallen on inflammable material, for instantly the flames shot heavenward.—From this point who can paint the scene? Here and there it blazed up; we saw four, five conflagrations; two united, and presented a vast roaring furnace. The wind blew from the West, and fanned the flames; they darted up forked tongues of fire. A spectator cried out, 'See there how the cathedral towers aloft above the clouds of smoke, how venerable, as if mutely threatening and reproving the men who hurl reckless flames against each other.' 'If the cathedral does but remain unharmed,' was the cry that ran from mouth to mouth, and meanwhile feelings of deep compassion were expressed for those within the city. In spirit we are transported among those now wailing in vaulting cellars, as they heard the thunder of the guns, ignorant where the fires were raging, perhaps even their own homes. And in the streets the fires must be left to rage unchecked. Who could strive to quench them while each minute further discharges are falling?—How many cry out to their own dear ones, seek them, and are like beings bewildered in their own homes. What shrieking, what misery! If one could but compress together the heart-throbs of the people, far louder, quicker, mightier must be the stroke than the deep roar of the guns, which, incessantly discharged, lit up the gloom, here—there—till the eye could no longer follow. Midnight had set in before we decided to go home. We could see each other as in full moon-light. The fields, the vineyards were lit up; the church of Mundolsheim, with its white gravestones; suddenly the light grows still brighter. Now that we had not seen the flames for a time, they appeared broader, stronger, more voracious. It was difficult to tear oneself away from the fearfully grand spectacle, and yet it must be. The villagers we met professed to know which part of the city would be saved from the flames. We strove to believe their assurances that the precincts of the cathedral, above all itself, would remain uninjured. And yet for a moment it had seemed to us that the cathedral terrace, which had been the observatory of the enemy, was on fire. It was, however, an illusion. The flames illuminated our homeward way. The sky was overspread with light clouds of a blood red. The fire must have been visible beyond the Rhine, far back into the Black Forest."

### FLORIDA.

#### Profits of Banana and Orange Culture.

The Palatka Herald says: Three years ago Mr. R. R. Reams, of Orange county, set out nine banana plants, the increase of which now covers three acres of ordinary pine land, and brings him the handsome sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month. The banana bears fruit every month the year round, and after maturity needs no fertilizing, as the shedding of its great leaves continually supplies this necessity. On an air line, Mr. Reams' place is about fifty miles south of Palatka, on Lake Apoka. We notice in this immediate neighborhood that the banana is thrifty and fruitful. We see no reason why our country people should not go into the cultivation of this fruit more extensively.

From Mr. H. L. Hart we have the following report: The orange grove opposite the town of Palatka embraces an area of five to six acres, including house and lot, and garden, &c. The grove numbers five hundred trees. Last year's crop, 400,000; sales averaging two and a half to three dollars per hundred. From November to February, the average price was four to five dollars per hundred.

Crops.—The army worm has made its appearance in the vicinity of Pensacola, destroying the grass.

The Oceola Banner says the cotton caterpillar has shown itself in that neighborhood, but the weather is unfavorable to its destructive operations.

### Hard on Sheridan.

The New York Journal-(German) thus alludes to P. Sheridan:

"Sheridan prides himself that, on his march through the Shenandoah Valley, he destroyed numerous mills, dwellings, barns and other buildings. He went with lighted torch and flaming sword through the country of his own people. The Germans destroy nothing, and do not trouble peaceable citizens. General Sheridan will, in King William's camp, learn how a civilized nation carries on war."

### The Bois de Bologne.

Since 1852 the Bois de Boulogne is computed to have cost the city of Paris 3,462,127 francs. The expenses have been far greater, but the municipality has been reimbursed by the great sums received for the sites of villas, and a considerable amount given by the State for the race-course. The animals in the Jardin d'Acclimatisation have been removed, during the present critical state of affairs, to Belgium and the Jardin des Plantes.

The population of Paris, according to a census taken in 1868, amounted to 2,150,916 souls, of whom 2,028,736 were born in France; that is, 733,478 in the department of the Seine, and 1,295,258 in other departments. Of the 122,180 remaining persons 3,054 were naturalized citizens, 34,273 Germans, 33,088 Belgians, 10,687 Swiss, 9,106 English, 7,903 Italians, 6,254 Hollanders, 4,400 Americans, 4,294 Poles, 2,536 Spaniards, 1,356 Russians, 541 Scandinavians, 329 Moldo-Wallachians, 313 Turks, 290 Greeks and 3,766 foreigners of all other nations. This census it will be observed, gives, 34,273 as the number of Germans in Paris, and hence the recent report that the Prussians in that city were over 80,000 must have been greatly exaggerated. Adding the Belgians and Hollanders, the number, it is true, is raised to 73,615, but natives of those countries cannot be ranked among the citizens who were so objectionable to the French.

### Virtues.

Do not be troubled because you have no great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where he made one tree.—The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.

### The Agricultural Congress.

This body is to meet at Augusta, Ga., on the 26th of October. The object is to take action to more successfully promote the agricultural interests of the Southern States. A large number of delegates have already been appointed.

"See here, Gripps, I understand you have a superior way of curing hams. I should like to learn it." "Well, yes, I know very well how to cure them, but the trouble with me just now is to find how to pro-cure them."

On a sultry summer Sunday a minister, observing quite a number of his congregation asleep, remarked in a most emphatic manner: "I saw an advertisement last week for five hundred sleepers on a rail road. I think I could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."

"It wasn't so very late—only quarter of twelve," said a husband to his wife. "How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came in, and looked at my watch, and it was three o'clock," replied the wife. "Well," said the husband, "isn't three a quarter of twelve?"

The ladies of the various Catholic congregations of Charleston, S. C., intend holding a Fair at some future day, for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy of that city, who are suffering under pecuniary embarrassment.

The first bag of Sea Island cotton, classed medium, of this year's growth, was received and sold in Charleston on the 13th inst. at 58 cents per pound.

A society for the encouragement of young men desiring to marry is organizing among the young ladies of [illegible] N. Y.

Mr. Bowley, the [illegible] don Crystal P[illegible] by falling [illegible] Thames [illegible]